REGISTERED No. 61—1871.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,175.—New Series. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1872. Annual Subscription in Advance......Rupees Forty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, in advance, for Town and Country, are now on the following reduced scale :—

One Year, *in advance*	Rs.	42
Half Year ,,	,,	24
Three Months ,,	,,	14
One Month ,,	,,	5

For a Weekly Subscription, in advance, of Rs. 1-8-0, the *Gazette* is now delivered each morning at any address in town, or posted free to any address Up-country.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5	0
Second do	,, 2	8
Third do	,, 2	8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	,, 0	2½ As.

per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do	4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding	2½ ,, ,,

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

Domestic Occurrences : Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship BURMAH, 1,025 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander J. Sharp, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 13th February 1872, at 4 P.M.

	Feb. 1872.		Feb. 1872.
Leave BOMBAY	13	Leave Colombo	22
,, Rutnagherry	14	,, Galle	23
,, Vingorla	14	,, Negapatam	26
,, Carwar	15	,, Madras	29
,, Mangalore	16		March.
,, Cannanore	17	,, Coconada	2
,, Tellicherry	17	,, Vizagapatam	3
,, Calicut	18	,, Bimlipatam	3
,, Beypore	18	,, Gopaulpore	4
,, Cochin	19	,, False Point	5
,, Allepey	20	Arrive CALCUTTA	6
,, Tuticorin	21		

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherrie District, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut or Beypore and proceed from thence by rail. Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussora, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, MAHOMERAH, and BUSSORAH.

The Steam-ship CASHMERE, 1,028 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander J. Avern, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 16th February 1872, at noon.

	Feb. 1872		March 1872
Leave BOMBAY	16	Leave BUSSORAH	5
,, Kurrachee	20	Arrive Fao	6
Arrive Guadur	21	,, Bushire	8
,, Muscat	23	,, Linga	13
,, Bunder Abbas	25	,, Bunder Abbas	15
,, Linga	27	,, Muscat	17
,, Bushire	29	,, Guadur	19
	March.		
,, Fao	2	Leave Kurrachee	22
Arrive BUSSORAH	3	Arrive BOMBAY	25

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY from January 26th, at noon.

The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. Scott, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 9th February, at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—Steam Ferry Boats will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

Fares from Bombay to

Class.	Rewas.		Dhurumtur.		Oorun.		Hog Island.		Oolwa.	
	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.
First Class	2	0	3	0	2	0	2	0	3	0
Second Class	0	12	1	0	0	8	0	12	0	12
Third Class	0	6	0	8	0	4	0	6	0	9

The Rewas and Dhurumtur Ferry Steamer leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8 A.M., and Dhurumtur at 1 P.M. The Oorun, Hog Island, and Oolwa Ferry Steamer leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8-30 A.M., and Oolwa at 1 P.M. Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerk previous to proceeding on board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 33, Meadow Street, Bombay.

LIVERPOOL, via SUEZ CANAL.

REDUCED PASSAGE RATES.

THE fine Clyde-built Full-powered Steamer ATALANTA, 2,300 Tons Register, 400 H.P., G. Mathews Commander, will SAIL for LIVERPOOL via the SUEZ CANAL, about the 10th of February. The Passenger accommodation being placed amidships, the Cabins are well ventilated, and free from the motion of the Engines. Will carry a Surgeon and Stewardess.

FIRST CLASS FARE to LIVERPOOL £45 { Exclusive of Wines, &c.

Children under 10—Half Fare ; under 3—Free.

Plans of the accommodation can be seen in our Office.

For passages only apply to

JOHNSON & Co., Ship-brokers.

Nesbit Lane, Fort, Bombay.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE VIA SUEZ CANAL.

The Company intends to despatch every month a Steamer from TRIESTE to BOMBAY and *vice versa*. The Steamers APIS and SPHINX have only limited accommodation for a small number of Passengers. The rates for Cabin Passengers include food and table wine transit through Egypt, and free conveyance of 3 cwt. luggage. For Baggage in excess £4 per Ton is charged.

The SPHINX, 1,400 tons, will be despatched from Bombay on or about the 10th February, the URANUS, 3,308 tons, on or about the 10th March, the HUNGARIA, 3,652 tons, or another LARGE Passenger Steamer, on or about the 10th April.

PASSENGER RATES FROM BOMBAY PER APIS AND SPHINX.

	Cabin.		Deck, with Food.
To Trieste	£40	......	£19- 0
To Port Said	£30	......	£14- 6
To Suez	£28	......	£13- 7
To Aden	£16	......	£ 7-13

The Imperial Mail Steamer URANUS, 3,308 Tons, 400 H.P., which has excellent accommodation for a large number of Passengers, and carries a Doctor and a Stewardess, will leave Bombay on or about the 10th March.

RATES OF PASSAGE PER URANUS AND HUNGARIA.

	1st Class.		2nd Class.		Deck.
To Trieste	£50 0	......	£35 0	......	£19 0
To Port Said	£37 0	......	£23 0	......	£14 6
To Suez	£36 0	......	£22 0	......	£13 7

Children under 3 years of age, Free ; above 3 and under 10 years, Half Fare.

Cargo taken for Trieste, also for Venice, Constantinople, and Odessa, Aden, Egypt, England, and the Continent generally.

THERE is also a weekly service by MAIL STEAMERS between Alexandria and Trieste, and *vice versa*, in conjunction with the P. & O. Co.'s Mail Steamers to and from Suez. The Austrian Lloyd's Mail Steamers leave Alexandria direct for Trieste immediately after the arrival of the Bombay and Calcutta Mails from Suez. The distance between Alexandria and Trieste is 200 miles shorter than that between Alexandria and Marseilles, and the voyage to Trieste is much more agreeable, it being a coasting trip full of variety of beautiful scenery from the Island of Candia to the Port of Trieste. The passage occupies only 4½ to 5 days, and the Company's best Steamers are employed on this Line, which are built expressly for this service, with special regard to the accommodation and comfort of Passengers, and have each an experienced Surgeon on board. At Trieste the traveller to England has an extensive choice of picturesque and interesting routes, occupying from three days six hours to five days to London, at an expense varying from £7 to £13.

Passengers by the P. & O. Co.'s steamers to Suez can have their baggage forwarded by that Company's steamers from Alexandria to Southampton, at a charge of 10s. per cwt., for the regulated allowance of 3 cwt., and of 20s. per cwt. for excess weight (both exclusive of transit through Egypt), to which the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Suez will attend.

The undersigned grants also Passage Tickets for the steamers plying between Alexandria and Trieste, and for the Railway between Suez and Alexandria.

PASSENGER RATES from ALEXANDRIA to TRIESTE.

First Class ....£13 | Second Class £9

Children under 10 years at Half Fare ; under 2 years, Free.

REDUCED FARES for FAMILIES, consisting of not less than 3 adult members travelling together :—First Class, £10-10 per head ; Second Class, £7-10 per head.

Personal Baggage allowed Free : 1st Class 200 lbs., 2nd Class 130 lbs., overweight 10s. per 100 lbs.

Railway Tickets, from SUEZ to ALEXANDRIA, with all the privileges of Passengers by the P. & O. Co. :—First Class, £3 ; Second Class, £2. Children over 3 and under 10 years at Half Fare. Free Baggage—1st Class 3 cwt., 2nd Class 200 lbs., overweight 7s. per cwt.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Agency of the Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

A. C. GUMPERT, Manager.

Bombay, 12, Meadow Street, 30th January 1872.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Monday, the 12th February, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. KHEDIVE (3,742 tons and 600 H.P.) Captain J. D. Steward, will LEAVE for SUEZ as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Venice, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Marseilles, Havre, Liverpool, London and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Tuesday, the 13th February, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. ELLORA (1,727 tons and 300 H.P.), Captain W. B. Hall, will be despatched as above carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras, Calcutta and Australia.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before noon, on Saturday, the 10th February.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(Via Suez Canal.)

To be despatched next Month.

THE fine new s.s. RED GAUNTLET, Captain Mann, 1,429 Tons, Classed 100 A 1, 900 Horse Power effective, will be despatched as above. This Vessel is fitted with superior accommodation for Passengers, embracing the most recent appliances likely to conduce to their comfort.

Plans of the accommodation may be seen, and further particulars learned, on application to

REMINGTON & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 20th January 1872.

"WILSON LINE."

LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL

THE s.s. ORLANDO, 1,437 Tons, will be despatched again on the 25th FEBRUARY. This favourite Steamer is now well known for speed and comfort, and offers a favourable opportunity to intending Passengers. Her accommodation is superior and well ventilated, and the passage will, under ordinary circumstances, not exceed 30 days. A liberal table is kept. She carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

First Class ....Rs. 500 | Second Class.................. Rs. 300

For Passage apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

Bombay, 2nd February 1872.

"WILSON" LINE.

LIVERPOOL via SUEZ CANAL.

(To follow the Orlando.)

The Fine New Steamer

VIRAGO,

1,800 Tons, 250 H.P. (Nom.), will be despatched on the 20th MARCH,

HAS excellent accommodation for First and Second Class Passengers, and will carry a Surgeon and Stewardess.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY,

exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board :—

	First Class.	Second Class.
TO SUEZ	Rs. 300	Rs. 200
TO LIVERPOOL	,, 500	,, 300

For further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA. The regular Steamers leave GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
To Aden	£22	£15	Including Wines.	£4	Without Food.
Suez	36	22		8	
Port Said	38	24		9	
Alexandria	39	25		9-10	
Messina	50	34		14	
Naples	50	34		14	
Leghorn	50	34		14	
Genoa	50	34		14	
Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa)	52	35		14-10	

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half fare.
Next Steamers from Bombay :—

INDIA, on FRIDAY, 1st March 1872.

ARABIA, on MONDAY, 1st April 1872.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 30th September 1871.

STEAMER TO THE KATTYWAR COAST.

THE well-known first-class fast-sailing Steamer MOUNTSTUART ELPHINSTONE, Commander Francis J. Raffin, will leave Bombay, for the undernoted Ports, from Apollo Bunder, on TUESDAY, the 13th February, at 8 A.M. :—

Jafferabad
Diu
Veravul
Mangarole
Porebunder
Dwarka
Cutch Mandvi.

For Freight and Passage apply to JEEWAJEE VITTUL, Manager, No. 73, Bazaar Gate Street, or 45, Kalbadevi Road.

OVERLAND PASSENGERS AND TRAVELLERS

Can obtain, ready for immediate use, at the

ESTABLISHMENT OF

ASQUITH AND COMPANY.

DECK SUITS		Rs. 17 0	
OVERLAND SUITS		27 0	
WARM SUITS		35 0	
OVERCOATS AND INVERNESS CAPES		30 0	to 40 0
SLEEPING SUITS		6 8	to 17 8
DRESSING GOWNS		10 0	to 23 0
PYJAMAS	half doz.	16 8	to 18 8
OXFORD SHIRTS	half doz.	37 0	
WHITE Do.	,,	22 8	to 28 0
PRINTED CAMBRIC	,,	22 8	to 28 0
BEST FLANNEL	,,	49 0	
SILK AND WOOL SHRUNK	,,	52 0	
UNDER VESTS, WARM	,,	19 0	to 30 0
MERINO PANTS ,,	,,	30 0	
COTTON SOCKS, WARM	per doz.	9 8	to 16 8
BEST MERINO	,,	15 8	to 19 0
BATHING DRAWERS	per pair	2 0	
KNITTED CARDIGAN JACKET	each	9 8	
WARM GLOVES	per pair	2 4	
,, MITTS	,,	1 8	
,, MUFFLERS	,,	2 0	
SCARFS and TIES	each	1 12	to 3 4
CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS	per doz.	5 0	to 18 0
TRAVELLING CAPS and HATS, &c.		3 8	to 5 0
RAILWAY PORTMANTEAUS } OVERLAND TRUNKS }		23 0	to 28 0
LADIES' BEST TRUNKS		43 0	to 45 0
SOLID LEATHER RIVETED		52 0	to 68 0
SOILED LINEN BAGS		4 12	to 5 12
CASH and COURIER BAGS		6 12	to 9 0
OVERLAND CHAIRS (BEST BIRCH)		9 8	to 13 8
TRAVELLING PILLOWS		1 12	to 2 0
SHEETS—BEST TWILLED (WASHED)	per pair	9 8	to 13 8
PILLOW CASES		1 8	
RUGS, BEST WHITNEY	each	12 8	to 16 8
SCARLET BLANKETS	,,	11 0	
RUG STRAPS	,,	2 0	

ASQUITH AND COMPANY,

22, Apollo Street, Bombay.

WANTED.

WANTED, for the Office of the Executive Engineer, Eastern Narra, a CLERK. Salary Rs. 45 per mensem and Batta at the rate of 40 per cent. on salary when travelling. He must be able to write a good hand and understand Simple Arithmetic. Apply, stating qualifications and enclosing copies of testimonials with Stamps for reply, to

CAPT. SMITH, R.E., Acting Executive Engineer, E.N.

Sindree, near Hydrabad, dated 24th January 1872.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO LET, a spacious two-storied HOUSE, at the corner of Church Gate Street, opposite the Cathedral and adjoining the *Times of India* Office.

A very commodious BUNGALOW at Poona, Civil Lines, the former residence of the Lord Bishop of Bombay.

A spacious GODOWN in Church Lane, Fort.

The well-known BUNGALOW at Bandora Point, called the "Land's End."

Several APARTMENTS fit for Dwellings in Tod Street, Fort.

Two BUNGALOWS at Colaba.

A BUNGALOW at Mazagon, on the property called the "Unjeer Bagh."

A BUNGALOW (with Furniture) at Matheran, situated on one of the best sites of the Hill, and commanding an excellent view. For the next Hot Season, say April and May.

Several APARTMENTS fit for Offices, in Church Gate Street, Fort.

One BUNGALOW on the Breach Candy Road, lately occupied by Mr. Ardaseer Nusserwanjee Mody.

Two STABLES in Military Square, Fort.

Apply to

NANABHOY BYRAMJEE JEJEEBHOY,

at the Office of the Honourable Byramjee Jeejeebhoy.

JOB PRINTING in all its BRANCHES.—Ornamental Printing in Colours and in Gold. Bills, Broadsides, Theatrical and Musical Programmes, Cards of all descriptions ; Banking and Mercantile Ledgers, Memo. Heads, &c., &c., Machine-ruling and Paging, and Bookbinding. Estimates forwarded on application to the Manager,

Bombay Gazette Steam Press.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,

No. 4, FORBES STREET.

WEEKLY SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 10th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a large quantity of Grey and Coloured Piece Goods, &c., &c.

At 1 P.M.

(Property of an Officer left for England.)

A Bay Arab Horse, good in single or double harness.

(If not previously disposed of.)

A handsome high-caste Bay Arab Horse, 8 years old, 14-2, a splendid mover, goes in single and double harness.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable English Walnutwood and richly open Carved Blackwood Household Furniture, handsome Crystal 6, 8, 10 and 12 Light Chandeliers by Nash, valuable Clocks, first-rate Musical Boxes, large Iron Safes, rich Ornaments, &c.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 8th instant, at 12 o'clock, noon, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of the Receiver and Manager of the Estate of the late Runchordass Megjee, the very valuable and handsome Household Furniture, the same comprises, richly carved Circular Tables, Teapoys, Divan Sofa, and Conversation Couches, handsome gilt and richly carved Drawing-room Chairs, gilt oblong tables with Marble Tops, first-rate Musical Boxes, a valuable marble 8 day Clock, a gilt ormulu ditto, plated and bronze Argand Chandeliers, Wall Argand Lamps, rich Carpets, Cheffoniers, Hatstand, English brass bedstead, Wardrobes, Chest of Drawers, Writing Tables, Screens, large Fire-proof Safes, Garden Benches, &c., &c.

Catalogues are published, and the property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE OF LAW AND MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS.

On SATURDAY, the 10th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, one case of Law and Miscellaneous Books, the same comprises, Addison on the Law of Torts, Lord Erskine's Speeches, Norton's Law of Evidence, Nelson's Commentaries on Criminal Procedure Code, Dr. Washburn's Easements and Servitudes, The Code Napoleon, Dr. Irving's Civil Law, Warton's Legal Maxims, Norton's Topics of Jurisprudence, Wells on Circumstantial Evidence, Darby and Bosanquet's Statutes of Limitation, Law Magazine and Law Review, Ayckbourne's Chancery Practice, American Law Review, N. W. P. High Court Reports, The Punjab Record, Madras High Court Reports, Bombay High Court Reports, Norton's leading cases in Hindu Law, The Law Examination Reporter, Chitty's forms in Common Law, Bourke's Indian Civil Procedure Code, Seton on Decrees, Stoke's Indian Succession Act, Braithwaite's Writ and Record Practices of the High Court of Chancery, Smith's Law of Contracts, and many various other Law Books.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, a handsome English-built Buggy, Choice Plants, &c., at Malabar Hill.

On TUESDAY, the 20th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his Residence, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, &c., the property of G. Norman, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view, 3 days before the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable and handsome Household Furniture, best Plated rich Crockery and Glassware, a handsome Riding Horse, Plants, &c., at Malabar Hill.

On WEDNESDAY, the 21st, and THURSDAY, the 22nd inst., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his residence, at the abovementioned place, the very valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, &c., the property of the Hon'ble H. P. St. G. Tucker.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view 5 days before the day of sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 7th February 1872.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR FAMILIES ONLY.

FAIRIES! GIANTS!! FLYING THRONE!!! &c.

VICTORIA THEATRICAL COMPANY will appear for the Fifth Time in a new Hindoostanee Play, entitled,

GOOLAY-BUKAVLEE,

TO NIGHT, WEDNESDAY, the 7th INSTANT,

To be followed by a very LAUGHABLE FARCE.

REDUCED PRICES.

MILLION NIGHTS.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

POSITIVELY

LAST NIGHTS,

PREVIOUS TO THEIR DEPARTURE FOR EUROPE OF THE

ROYAL TYCOON TROUPE.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY, 8th, and FRIDAY, 9th FEBRUARY 1872.

A MONSTER PROGRAMME.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle	Rs 3	Stalls	Rs. 2
Family Ticket to admit 4	,, 4	Gallery	,, 1
Pit	8 annas.		

Doors open at 8-30. Performance to commence at 9 o'clock. Tickets may be had and Seats secured at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.'s, where a Plan of the Dress Circle may be seen.

LIEBIG'S FOOD FOR INFANTS,

PREPARED BY

Savory and Moore,

IMPORTED BY

Every Overland Mail

SWISS CONDENSED MILK :

Conserved with refined Sugar, is pure, wholesome, delicate, and agreeable to the Palate, excellently adapted for the use of

Infants and Invalids ;

and, diluted, cannot be distinguished from slightly sweetened

Fresh Cow's Milk.

DIETETIC PREPARATIONS

Of every description, on sale by

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

CHOICE NOTE PAPERS,

MANUFACTURED AT

The Original Turkey Mill,

(*Superior to every Hand-made Paper.*)

Gentlemen's

	Cash.	Credit.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
"BARONIAL" (8 by 5 inches), packet of 5 Quires, with box of 100 *Square* Envelopes	4 0	4 8
"OCTAVO" (7 by 4½ inches), ditto ditto	3 4	3 12

Ladies'

	Cash.	Credit.
"ALBERT" (6½ by 4 inches), packet of 5 Quires, with box of 100 *Square* Envelopes	2 14	3 4
"QUEEN'S" (5½ by 3½ inches) do. do.	2 10	2 14

De La Rue & Co.'s fine Stationery,

Of every description, on sale by

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

TABLE GLASS WARE.

JUST LANDED ; of twenty patterns for daily, and a variety of beautiful designs for extra, use.

	Rs.		Rs.
BEER Tumblers, dozen, from	6 4	GOBLETS, doz., from	Rs. 10-8
BUTTER Dishes, each	7-8	GREEN Hock Glass, doz.	9-8
BISCUIT Jars, ,,	6-4	HONEY or Jam Jars, each	3-0
SELERY Vases, ,,	6-0	ICE Pails Mounted in plate,	9-8
CHAMPAGNE Glasses, dozen	8-0	ICE Plates, dozen	10-8
CHAMPAGNE Tumbler ,,	9-0	ICE Trays, each	4-8
CHEESE Dishes, each	6-0	JELLY Glasses, dozen	5-4
CLARET Glasses, doz.	6-0	LIQUEUR Glasses, dozen	4-8
CLARET Jugs, each	7-8	MILK Jugs, each	3-0
CLARET Cup Jugs, ,,	6-4	PIANO Stands, set of four	4-8
COMPORTS, ,,	4-8	PICKLE Bottles, pair	6-4
CREAM Jugs, ,,	3-0	SALAD Bowls, each	9-8
CUSTARD Glasses, doz.	5-4	SALT Cellars, pair	2-8
DECANTERS, Pint, pair	8-0	SHERRY Glasses, dozen	5-4
DECANTERS, Quarts ,,	10-8	SPIRIT Bottles, pair	9-0
FINGER Glasses, doz.	12-8	SUGAR Basins, each	4-0
FLOWER Baskets, each	6-0	SWEETMEAT Glasses, each	2-8
FLOWER Tubes, doz.	8-0	TANKARD Jugs	4-8
FLOWER Vases, each	2-8	WATER BOTTLES with Tumblers each	3-0
FRUIT Dishes, ,,	10-8	WATER Jugs ,,	6-8
FRUIT Stands, ,,	1-8	WINE Coolers, dozen	12-0

Of first-rate Material and Workmanship.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

BISCUITS :

IMPORTED OVERLAND, FROM

HUNTLEY AND PALMER

AND

PEEK, FREAN, and CO.,

A. B. C. (the Children's Biscuits) ; ABERNETHY (dry seed) ; ALBERT (agreeable pic-nic or wine) ; ARROWROOT (good soft for children) ; *BRITANNIA ; BROWN MEAL (crisp) ; COMBINATION ; CAPTAIN'S (thick or thin) ; CRACKER (thin cheese) ; CRACKNEL ; DIGESTIVE (brown meal) ; FANCY MACHINE (crisp, slightly sweet) ; *FANCY SWEET ; GINGER NUT ; HARD MIXED ; *BIJOU (light fancy) ; LUNCH (plain dry) ; MILK (crisp dry) ; *NAPOLEON (sweet) ; NICNAC (fancy sweet) ; *PALACE VARIETIES (rich sweet) ; PEARL (soft, slightly sweet) ; PRINCE OF WALES (plain) ; TEA (slightly sweet) ; TOURIST (plain dry) ; WATER (thin crisp cheese) ;

Cash.	Each.	Credit.
Rs. 0 12	1 lb. tins	Rs. 0 14
1 4	2 lb. tins	1 8

MIXED FANCY and SPICE NUT.

Cash.	Each.	Credit.
Rs. 0 14	1 lb. tins	Rs. 1 0
1 8	2 lb. tins	1 12

EUGENIE.

Light sweet, flavoured with Vanilla.

Cash.	Each.	Credit.
Rs. 1 0	1 lb. tins	Rs. 1 2
1 8	2 lb. tins	1 12

KARLSBAD FAVOURITE and SUGAR WAFER.

Cash.	Each.	Credit.
Rs. 1 4	1 lb. tins	Rs. 1 8

GINGER WAFER.

Cash.	Each.	Credit.
Rs. 1 12	2 lb. tins	Rs. 2 0

ORANGE and LEMON DESSERT.

Cash.	Each.	Credit.
Rs. 2 0	1 lb. tins	Rs. 2 4

STORE DEPARTMENTS

OF

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR LONDON, VIA HAVRE.

(Calling at Cannanore and off Colombo for Passengers, should sufficient inducement be offered.)

To be despatched hence about 15th proximo.

MESSRS. GREEN'S favourite Passenger Ship MALABAR, 1,219 Registered Tons, Charles Douglas, R. N. R., Commander. The accommodation and arrangements on board of this vessel being exceptionally good, a favourable opportunity is presented to Passengers proceeding Home via the Cape. For further particulars apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 6th February 1872.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES per Ship CITY of PEKIN, arrived from Glasgow, are requested to DESPATCH BOATS to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS; otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain, without further intimation, at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 6th February 1872.

INDO-BRITISH INSTITUTION.

A MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT

WILL TAKE PLACE

IN THE BOYS' SCHOOL

ON THURSDAY, 8th FEBRUARY.

PROGRAMME.

PART I.

Piano Solo		
Song	Hearts of Oak	Boyce.
Song	Wont You tell Me why, Robin !	Claribel.
Duett	The Minute Gun at Sea	King.
Song	What a Maiden said to Me	Essex.
Part Song	Never Forget the Dear Ones	
Song	Thy Voice is Near	Wrighton.
Reading	The United Grand Junction Ebenezer Temperance Association	Dickens.
Song	Norma's Prayer	Bellini.
Song	Love among the Roses	Delehanty.
Comic Song		

PART II.

Piano Solo		
Song	The Flag that's braved a Thousand Years	
Duett	Norma, Norma, to Thee Appealing	Bellini.
Recitation	The Bashful Man	
Flute Solo	The Good-bye at the Door	Glover.
Song	What will you do, Love !	
Song	The Star of Love	Wallace.
Part Song	Merrily o'er the Waves we go.	
Song	Sweet Love, Arise	
Dramatic Reading	Henry the Eighth	Shakspeare.
Song	The Tempest of the Heart	Verdi.
Comic Song		

God Save the Queen.

Doors open at 8 p.m. ; Concert to commence at 8-30 p.m. precisely.

☞ There is no charge for admission, but a Collection will be made between the Parts in aid of the Institution, which is in much need of support.

Seats reserved on written application to the Honorary Secretary at the Institution.

LOCKETS,

Plain Gold, or Jewelled ;

of the best London manufacture, in the newest designs, at each Rs. 14, 16, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22-8, 24, 25, 27, 28, 30, 32, 33, 36, 40, 45, 50, 54, 56, 60, 65, 70, 75, 80, 90, 100, 108, 112, 120, 125, 130, 135, 140, 150, 160, 170, 180, 200, 225, and 250.

LOCKET NECKLETS,

Plain Gold, or Jewelled ;

of the best London manufacture, in the newest designs ; in cases complete, at Rs. 45, 50, 54, 60, 80, 90, 100, 180, 200, 250, and 300.

Neck Chain,

for suspension of Lockets, at each Rs. 22-8, 25, 30, 32, 33, 36, 40, 45, 50, 58, 60, 70, 80, 100, 112, 120, 125 and 130.

JEWELLERY,

of every description, on sale by

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

NOTICES.

MR. W. F. STEARNS has retired from our FIRM. Mr. JOHN YOUNG LANG was admitted a PARTNER on the 1st ULTIMO.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

Bombay, 5th February 1872.

NOTICE TO UP-COUNTRY SHOPKEEPERS.—The last of the shipment PALE ALE, ex CITY OF CASHMERE, which arrived 10th instant, having been DELIVERED and PAID FOR, intending purchasers are recommended to send forward their Orders to Bombay in anticipation for the parcel ex City of Pekin, from the Clyde, due shortly.

JAMES BOGIE, Agents for Messrs. Aitken & Co.

Bombay, 27th January 1872.

NOTICE TO CONNOISSEURS OF FINE AMERICAN TOBACCO.

THE Undersigned, Sole Agent for Western India of George Campbell & Co., begs to announce that about the 1st proximo will be received, *via* Liverpool per Steamer STIRLING, an Assorted Shipment of 47 packages VIRGINIAN MANUFACTURED TOBACCO, comprising several of the Brands whose reputation has been established in other Markets.

JAMES BOGIE.

Bombay, 16th January 1872.

BOLTON'S TELEGRAPH AGENCY.

POLITICAL, FINANCIAL, AND COMMERCIAL NEWS SERVICE.

WITH reference to my Circular to the Banks and Merchants of Bombay, I beg to notify that I am prepared to REGISTER the NAMES of INTENDING SUBSCRIBERS to the COMMERCIAL NEWS SERVICE of this COMPANY, which it is proposed to commence on the 1st proximo.

The Public will have seen from the Telegrams published that this Company is in a position to compete with any other Company, either as regards quantity, quality, despatch or delivery of News, and it is hoped that Merchants and others will accord it a fair share of their support.

D. AGER, Agent.

13th December 1871.

NOTICE to TOBACCO DEALERS, CAPTAINS AND DUBASHES of SHIPS.—The Steamer STIRLING should be in before the 30th, and out of the 47 Packages VIRGINIA MANUFACTURE coming by her a portion will if desired be sold in BOND, but for this early application is necessary.

Messrs. G. CAMPBELL & Co., with the view of facilitating PROMPT SALES and REDUCING WAREHOUSE CHARGES, have advised me in anticipation that the "Cricket," "All the Rage," and "Talisman" brands are amongst their best light Tobaccos ; also that the "Victory," "Royal Navy" ½ lbs., and "Prince Alfred" pounds, and "Havelock" and "Prince Alfred" ¼ lbs. are black work, moderately priced, but most suitable for ships' stores.

Three Cases sundry marks Cut Tobacco will be sold cheap.

JAMES BOGIE, Wholesale Agent.

Bombay, 27th January 1872.

NOTICE TO SMOKERS, LIKEWISE TO THE TOBACCO TRADE.

MESSRS. Geo CAMPBELL & Co. (whose Agency for Western India the Subscriber has recently undertaken) are freely admitted in Liverpool to be one of the most extensive if not indeed now *the largest* exporters of Virginia Manufactured Tobacco. A reference to "Melbourne Prices Current" will show that since their name first appeared there, scarce five years ago, their "Raven" brand has steadily gained ground in the estimation of the Trade, and now tops the market.

Messrs. G. C. & Co. have only comparatively lately given much attention to India, but the marked favour with which their Manufacture has been received on the Bengal side, has induced them not only to increase their shipments to Calcutta, but likewise to initiate a regular trade in Tobacco to this port on a scale which it is believed has not been attempted by any other exporting Firm.

JAMES BOGIE, Wholesale Agent.

Bombay, 29th January 1872.

BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

A REGATTA will take place on WEDNESDAY, the 21st February, under the patronage of His Excellency The Right Hon'ble Sir WILLIAM ROBERT SEYMOUR VESEY FITZGERALD, G.C.S.I., Governor of Bombay, when the following PRIZES will be offered for competition :—

FIRST RACE (at 1-30 P.M.)—Sailing Match for Ships' Boats, of any rig or size. No time allowance for tonnage. Entrance fee Rs. 5. First prize, Rs. 75 ; second, Rs. 50 ; third prize saves her stakes. Entrance Rs. 5.

SECOND RACE (at 1-45 P.M.)—Sailing Match for large Yachts, viz., the Augusta (schooner) Water Queen, Sea Queen, Cinderella, and Ianthe (lateen), handicapped. Entrance Rs. 15. First prize, Rs. 150 ; second, Rs. 75. Third saves her stakes.

THIRD RACE (at 2 P.M.)—Sailing Match for Yachts, of cutter and schooner rigs. Time allowance for tonnage according to Club's scale. Entrance Rs. 10. First prize, Rs. 75 ; second, Rs. 45. Third prize saves her stakes.

FOURTH RACE (at 2-15 P.M.)—Sailing Match for Yachts, of lateen and sliding gunter rigs. Time allowance for tonnage. Entrance Rs. 10. First prize, Rs. 75 ; second, Rs. 30. Third saves her stakes if six boats enter.

FIFTH RACE (at 2-20 P.M.)—Sailing Match for Dubash Boats. No time allowance for tonnage. Entrance Rs. 5. First prize, Rs. 100 ; second, Rs. 30. Third saves her stakes if more than four boats enter.

SIXTH RACE (at 3-0 P.M.)—Rowing Match for 4-oared Gigs and to 1st Boats, limited to 45 feet over all. Entrance Rs. 5. No fewer than four boats to start. First prize, Rs. 50 ; second, Rs. 20.

SEVENTH RACE (at 3-10 P.M.)—Rowing Match for 5 or 6-oared Gigs, Jolly Boats, or Ships' Cutters. Entrance Rs. 5. Not fewer than four boats to start. First prize, Rs. 50 ; second, Rs. 30 ; third saves his stakes.

The course for the Sailing Matches will be from stations at flag-ship to a flag-boat moored between Carinjah shoal and Gull Island, rounding it, and leaving it on starboard hand, thence round inner light ship, leaving it also on starboard hand, and back to flag-ship, passing between flag-ship and the hulk, heading up the harbour (once round). Yachts of the second race twice round the course ; all others once round.

The course for the Rowing Matches will be from stations at flag-ship to a flag-boat moored about ½ mile off in the direction of Oyster Rock, rounding it, leaving it on the port hand, and back to the starting point.

The Sailing Rules of the Bombay Yacht Club (excepting No. 1) will be observed at this Regatta, and such additional regulations as the Committee may think it advisable to make for the occasion.

Entries and entrance money for the different races must be sent in to the Undersigned on or before Noon of FRIDAY, the 16th February, with particulars as to rig and tonnage, and the distinguishing flag intended to be carried.

JAMES MENTEITH BREBNER, Honorary Secretary.

H. M.'s Shipping Office, 3rd February 1872.

MATERIALS FOR LACE MAKING.

BOOKS, R. 1 EACH.

MADAME GAUBAND'S POINT LACE BOOK,

Numerous Illustrations.

POINT LACE SAMPLER, by M'lle Riego.

The LADIES' PRACTICAL BOOK of POINT LACE WORK, by Mrs. C. A. Bedford.

OUR LACE SAMPLER, by Mrs. MEE, and Miss AUSTIN.

This last is a very good Book.

ALPHABET SAMPLER BOOK, As. 8.

NEEDLES, As. 6 for 25.

Nos. 6 and 7, and Mixed Nos. 7 to 10.

THE NUNS' LINEN LACET THREAD,

for ANTIQUE LACE-MAKING,

No. 0, 1 A, No. 2, and No. 3,

LACET BRAID,

As. 2 per Skein.

Nos. 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20,

WALTER EVAN'S BOARSHEAD CROCHET,

Rs. 2 the dozen Reels.

GREEN and BLACK JAPANNED CLOTH,

for protecting the fingers while making the Lace,

3 feet wide, R. 1-4 per yard.

WHITE TRACING CLOTH,

for copying Patterns on to

18-inch wide, R. 1 per yard.

LACE BRAIDS.

No.			
205	Small Round Cord, per doz. yards	Rs.	1
128	Small Braid, part edge on side	,,	1
189—6	Strand do. part, both sides	,,	1
190—8	,, do. part, both sides	,,	1
195—8	,, Open edges	,,	1
209—8	,, Cord and open edge	,,	1
196—7	,, Part one side	,,	1
186—6	,, Open edges	,,	1

SAMPLES and PATTERNS, by M'lle Riego,

Annas 8 each.

Full Design on front, and at back, large illustrations of each separate stitch.

Norman Point Lace, 2 inches wide.

Greek ,, ,,

Venetian ,, ,,

Flemish ,, ,,

Norman and Greek Point Lace, 3 inches wide, with corner turned for Handkerchief, Bodice, or Apron.

Venetian Point Lace Border, 5 inches wide.

MODERN POINT LACE EDGING.

- No. 1—Is 3½ inches wide, with Scollop Edge.
- 2—Is 1½ ,, Straight Edge.
- 3—Is 2 ,, ,, very open work.
- 4—Is 2½ ,, ,, rather open with Twisted Border.
- 5—Is 1½ ,, ,, with corner turned and insertion.
- 6—Is 2½ ,, ,, Handkerchief, very pretty.

PATTERNS ON COLOURED CALICO.

- No. 1—Sash Ends, pretty designs, As. 6 each.
- 2—Collars and Cuffs, easy pattern, As. 6 each.
- 3—Lace Sleeves, full size, As. 12.
- 4—Sheet of Butterflies for Applique, As. 12.
- 5—Sheet of Fancy Designs, viz. :—
  Thistles, Roses, Shamrock, Forget-me-Nots, Fleur-de-Lis, Prince's Feathers.

LARGE DESIGNS, as under, by M'lle RIEGO.

- No. 1—Apron having corner top and pocket shewn, on reverse details of each stitch shewn.
- 2—Square filled Bodice, very handsome.
- 3—Square open Bodice, very pretty.
- 4—Handkerchief, beautifully designed.
- 5—Collar and Cuffs, of latest shapes.
- 6—Parasol Cover, rather open work.

TERMS :—TEN PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

J. & W. WATSON & CO.,

9 & 10 CHURCH GATE STREET, and 22 & 23 RAMPART ROW,

(Late of Hummum Street,)

BOMBAY.

G. NICOLL & CO.,

BOOT AND SHOE-MAKERS,

30, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY, AND EAST STREET, POONA,

Have always on hand a very select Stock of Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's Boots and Shoes.

ROWLAND AND CO.,

SADDLERY and HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT,

19, MEADOW STREET AND RAMPART ROW,

(Next Door to Jaffer Sulliman's Bazaar,)

BOMBAY.

Every description of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS, HORSE CLOTHING, SADDLE CLOTHS, HUNTING, RIDING and DRIVING WHIPS, always on hand.

ORDERS promptly attended to, and the repairs of Saddlery, Harness, &c., carefully executed.

OUTSTATION ORDERS should be accompanied by a REMITTANCE or Reference for Payment in Bombay.

G'S LINIMENT,

An infallible curative of Mange and other Skin Diseases in Horses, Dogs, and Cattle.

An unprecedented number of Testimonials have been received, certifying its efficacy. No owner of animals should be without it.

Per Bottle—Rs. 2.

D. S. KEMP and Co.

PRICE'S CANDLES.

		Cash		Credit.	
		Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.
Price's Palmetine Sperm	per lb.	1	0	1	2
Price's Belmont Sperm		0	12	0	11
In original cases of 25 lbs.					
Price's Palmetine		17	8	20	0
Price's Belmont		16	0	20	0

NIGHT LIGHTS.

Child's 8 hour Night Light	per box	0	10	0	12

J. HUDSON WATSON & Co.,

GENERAL MERCHANTS,

BOMBAY.

TOILET SOAPS.

	Cash		Credit.	
	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.
Brown Windsor Tablets } White Do. } Elder Flower } Almond } Honey } Glycerine } Rose } Rose and Almond } Almond and Glycerine }	Per Cake. 0	3	0	5
The above can also be had in bars	1	0	1	2
Yellow Bar Soap, per lb.	0	7	0	9

J. HUDSON WATSON & Co.,

GENERAL MERCHANTS,

BOMBAY.

GEO. W. WHEATLEY & CO.,

19, 20, & 23, SASSOON'S BUILDINGS,

BOMBAY,

RESPECTFULLY request special attention to the following Branches of their Business :—

TRANSIT AND GENERAL SHIPPING.

Parcels, Packages, and Merchandise despatched by quickest Mail Steam Routes, Railways, and Clipper Ships to all parts of the World. Every description of Custom House Business, Shipping, Bonding, and Clearing, outward and inward. Contractors for General Annual Carting and Shipping. Estimates for through conveyance to all Railway Stations in Europe, America, and Australia.

PASSENGER.

Passages engaged, Cabins selected, Berths fitted, Outfits obtained. Baggage collected, packed, addressed, and shipped. European Servants and Ayahs procured. Letters received to await arrival of Addressees. Passengers met. Luggage landed, cleared, carefully delivered, or safely warehoused. Passports and Visas obtained. Telegraphic Messages undertaken.

INSURANCE.

Postal, Railway, Marine, Life and Fire, through the first Underwriters at Lloyd's, and old established Companies.

BANKING AND MONETARY.

Invoices collected against Delivery of Goods. Pay, Pensions, Fund, Furlough, and Retired Allowances, Annuities, Dividends, Coupons received and remitted under Power of Attorney. Cheque Books supplied to Constituents in England and India. Investments and sales effected in Stocks and other Securities. Letters of Credit and Circular Notes obtained. Family Periodical Remittances arranged.

INDENT, SUPPLY, AND COMMISSION.

Orders received from the Military, Naval, Clerical, and Medical Services, Mess and Band Committees, Clubs, Co-operative Societies, Public Institutions, Private Families, &c., and Purchases made under careful supervision and selection. Newspapers and Periodicals regularly despatched. Remittances or References for payment must accompany Order. If Bank Credits or Deposit Accounts are in force, Balances due must be paid on presentation of Invoice and Bills of Lading.

CONSIGNMENTS

Undertaken of every description of European or Foreign Goods.

J. L. MADDEN, Manager.

156, Leadenhall Street, } 23, Regent Street, } LONDON.
10, North John Street, LIVERPOOL.

LEA AND PERRINS'

CELEBRATED

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

Declared by Connoisseurs to be

THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.

Caution against Fraud.

The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the Public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine, is to

ASK FOR LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE,

and to see that their names are upon the *wrapper*, *labels*, *stopper* and *bottle*.

Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea and Perrins have been forged, L. and P. give notice that they have furnished their Correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against *Manufacturers* and *Vendors* of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.

Ask for Lea & Perrins' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle, and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester, Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c., and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

A. ALLAN,

TAILOR AND HABIT MAKER,

STAFF, MILITARY, AND NAVAL UNIFORMS.

A. ALLAN has the pleasure to announce the fresh arrival of NEW STOCK, which has been selected from the best Manufacturers, and from the superior quality of texture and design, he begs to assert that they cannot be equalled at the price.

He respectfully INVITES his CONSTITUENTS, and the PUBLIC in general, to judge for themselves of the above facts :—

Superfine West of England Black and Blue Cloths.
Black, Blue, and Fancy Silk Mixed Coating.
West of England Tweeds and Silk Mixed Trouserings.

UNIFORMS MADE ACCORDING TO THE NEWEST REGULATION.

Gold and Silver Ornaments, Staff Corps, and Infantry Belts, &c.

A JOB LOT OF SCOTCH TWEEDS, CLEARING OFF AT COST PRICE.

Fancy Tweed Coat, double Breasted Coat, and Trousers			...	Rs. 20
Fancy Tweed, superior quality	ditto	ditto ...	...	,, 26
Fancy Silk Mixed	ditto	ditto ...	...	,, 30
Coloured Cotton Washing Drills	ditto	ditto ...	...	,, 16

Fancy Highland Suits for Boys, Stuart Tartan.
Macduff, Macdonald, and the 42nd Tartan, from Rs. 35 to Rs. 45.
Wedding Orders promptly executed in first-class style.
Overland Outfits made up on the shortest Notice.
Regtl. Helmet Hats, English-made Shirts, Collar, and Hosiery of every description.
Solid Leather Trunks, Hat Boxes, Rail Rugs, Coupling Straps, and Tweed Caps.

Orders from Outstations promptly attended to.

A. ALLAN,

17, APOLLO STREET.

MRS. JACOB HUNT,

MILLINER,

MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY, AND EAST STREET, POONA,

Has much pleasure in announcing to the LADIES of BOMBAY, POONA, and OUT-STATIONS that an ENTIRELY NEW STOCK of MOST FASHIONABLE MILLINERY has just been opened at both her Establishments in Bombay and Poona.

HATS—Ladies' and Children's, handsomely trimmed in Straw and Felt ; also untrimmed.
HATS—Handsome Millinery Hats.
BONNETS—In the Latest Style Millinery, Chip and Straw.
BONNETS—For Infants, in Satin and Silk.
FRISSETTES—The "Scarborough," &c., in all shades. Hair Nets to suit.
RIBBONS—Specially selected.
TRIMMINGS—The most Fashionable and various.
JACKETS—"La Polonaise," "Postillion," &c., in every variety of material.
SILKS and SATINS—In soft shades, specially selected ; also dark colours.
OUTFITS—Ladies' Underlinen, Stockings, Dressing Gowns, Cloaks, Boots, Slippers, &c., &c.
OUTFITS—Children's, complete.
COSTUMES—In "Satinue"—"Batiste" and "Mohair," in all colours and styles.
CRINOLINES—"Dolly Vardens," "Dupleix," "Express," &c., &c.
LACES—Honiton, Duchesse Point Mechlin, &c., Real and Imitation.
GLOVES—Ladies' Gent's, and Children's.
FLOWERS—Best French.
WEDDING—Dresses, Wreaths, Bouquets, Veils, &c.,—a handsome variety.
MOURNING—In all material, Sets in Black and White.
BALLS—Every description of requisites, Dresses, Fans, Ornaments, &c., &c.

All Orders receive prompt and particular attention.
Fresh Supplies received by each successive Mail.

MILLINERY AND OUTFITTING ESTABLISHMENT.

UXBRIDGE HOUSE,

No. 7, CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA,

BOMBAY.

ESTABLISHED IN 1851.

Mrs. LAKE

BEGS to inform the LADIES of Bombay, &c., that she has just received OVERLAND, per P. and O. Company's Steamers DELHI, DECCAN, BANGALORE, and BARODA, a large, fashionable, and Choice selection of MILLINERY, &c., for the Season.

LADIES' DRESS BONNETS and HATS, Trimmed and Untrimmed.
LADIES' RIDING HATS, BLACK and COLOURED VELVETS.
CHILDREN'S HATS, Trimmed and Untrimmed.
Handsome Silk, and Satin EVENING DRESSES.
Black, White, and Colored Silk, and Satin DRESSES.
FRENCH PRINTS, CAMBRICS, PERCALES, BRILLIANTS, PIQUES, LAWNS, ALPACAS, MOHAIRS, GRENADINES, LINSEYS, SATEEN, SERGE, MERINOS, TWEEDS, LUSTRES, TWILL, and MUSLINS.
THE "DOLLY VARDEN," POLONAISE in Silk, Grenadine, and Muslin.
THE "DOLLY VARDEN," CRINOLINES.
PLAITED CHIGNONS, FRIZETTES, BUNCHES of CURLS &c., &c.
ELEGANT BALL DRESSES, FANS, HANDKERCHIEFS.
FLOUNCED MUSLIN SKIRTS.
White and Coloured WREATHS, FEATHERS, FLOWERS, and RIBBONS in great variety.
MANTLES and JACQUETTES in great variety.
Black and White Lace, and Muslin BODICES, CAMESOLES.
Lace COLLARETTES, and SLEEVES.—THE NEW DUCHESS LACE SETS.
LADIES' UNDER LINEN, Trimmed and Untrimmed.

CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT,

REPLETE WITH EVERY REQUISITE.

GLOVES for LADIES, GENTLEMEN, and CHILDREN.

PRICE LISTS OF ALL GOODS IN STOCK SENT ON APPLICATION.

WEDDING AND MOURNING ORDERS CAREFULLY ATTENDED TO.

ALL SUPPLIES RECEIVED OVERLAND.

LADIES' OWN MATERIALS MADE UP.

Ladies at Outstations requiring DRESSES or RIDING HABITS made to order, are particularly requested to send by Bhangy post a tight-fitting high BODICE as a guide to size ; also length of skirt in front, in inches ; size round waist, in inches ; length of arm, in inches,—which will insure a good fitting Dress or Habit.

TELEGRAMS.

Orders by TELEGRAPH for BALL DRESSES or other GOODS, when accompanied by a reference for payment in Bombay, will receive immediate and careful attention.

MEASUREMENTS REQUISITE by TELEGRAPH—Ladies' height, size round shoulders, and waist in inches ; length of skirt in front.

TERMS CASH.

Orders from Outstations must be accompanied by a Remittance for payment in BOMBAY.

UXBRIDGE HOUSE,

7, CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA,

BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

SOUNDY & CO.'S

MUSIC SALOONS.

THE BOMBAY DEPOT

FOR

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

AND

MUSIC.

PIANOFORTES.	HARMONIUMS.
ORCHESTRINAS.	SERAFINAS.
FLUTINAS.	GUITARS.
VIOLINS.	BANJOS.
CONCERTINAS.	TAMBOURINES.
FLUTES.	PICCOLOS.
MUSICAL BOXES.	CORNETS-A-PISTON.
CAVALRY TRUMPETS.	INFANTRY BUGLES.

MILITARY BAND INSTRUMENTS.
VIOLIN AND GUITAR STRINGS.
CLARIONET AND BASSOON REEDS.
MUSIC PAPER.

MONTHLY SUPPLIES OF NEW MUSIC.

PIANOFORTES FOR HIRE.

Tuning and Repairs by skilled European Assistants. Pianofortes Tuned by the Half-year or Year.

N.B.—Sole Agents for the noted "SYMPATHETIC" Pianoforte and the "INDIAN SOLID MAHOGANY PIANOFORTE," GUARANTEED, under special arrangements.

Illustrated and detailed Catalogues on application.

SOUNDY & CO.,

BOMBAY.

THIS SEASON'S GOODS.

MESSRS. BADHAM and CO.

BEG to call attention to their NEW STOCK of GOODS, which is replete with the latest Novelties in all the Departments.

MESSRS. BADHAM and CO.,

BY APPOINTMENT

TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY AND THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA.

TEN PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR PROMPT CASH.

		Rs.	a.
HOSIERY	Fine Brown Cotton Half Hose, per doz	10	0
	Fine Mixed Colours	11	0
	Fine Fancy Stripes	14	0
	Fine Super Colours	16	0
HOSIERY	Fine Merino Half Hose, per doz	16	0
	Fine Super Merino	16	0
	Knickerbockers, Ribbed, per pair	4	8
HOSIERY	Fine Merino Under-vests, ½ dozen for	20	0
	Fine Super India Gauze	26	0
SHIRTS	Badham's Oxford Cloth, each	6	8
	Badham's Silk and Wool, each	9	0
	Badham's Pure All-Wool, each	8	8
	Badham's French Cambric, per doz	60	0
	Badham's White Shirts, per doz	60	0
COLLARS	Shakespeare, per doz	6	8
	Dux, per doz	6	8
	West End, per doz	6	8
	Pall Mall, per doz.	6	8
SLEEPING SUITS	Badham's Oxford Cloth	11	0
	Badham's Pure All-Wool	18	0
	Badham's Silk and Wool	19	0
	Badham's Spun Silk	22	0
OVERLAND SUITS	Badham's Blue Serge Suits	30	0
	Badham's Flannel Serge Suits	22	0
	Badham's Scotch Tweed Travelling Suits.	35	0
HATS	Lincoln and Bennett's Black Velvet Hats.	15	0
	Lincoln and Bennett's Drab Shell Hat	12	8
	Ellwood's Drab Shell Hat	5	8
	Black Felt Isis	6	8
	Black Felt Worthing	6	8
	Black Felt Derby	6	8
	Black Felt Cantab	6	8
	Drab Felt Cantab	6	8
HELMETS	Hawke's Regulation White Helmets, with brass Chin Straps	25	0
	White Helmets, for Civilians	16	8
	White Hunting Hats, Badham's	15	0
SOLA TOPEES	A large Assortment of best-made Sola Topees.		
BRACES	Best Indiarubber	2	0
	Best Clarence	2	0
	Best Cantab	2	0
SCARFS	Duke of Edinburgh	2	12
	The Campbell Bow	1	8
	The Windsor's	2	8
	The Romal "Satin"	2	12
TIES	Black Eglinton	1	8
	Black Tom Thumb	1	8
	Coloured Eglinton	1	8
	Coloured Tom Thumb	1	4
	White Dress Ties From 8 Ans. to	1	0
HANDKERCHIEFS	Fine White Cambric, Hemmed, per doz	5	0
	Fine White Cambric, Hemmed, Coloured Borders	5	0
	Fine Irish Cambric	10	0
HOUSEHOLD LINEN	Damask Linen Table Cloths, Damask Napkins, Sheeting (Double and Single).		
JEWELLERY	Gold Links, Solitaires, Shirt Studs, Pins, &c.		
TRUNKS, &c.	Overland Trunks, Portmanteaus, Courier Bags, Hand Bags, Rugs, and Straps, &c.		
TAILORING DEPARTMENT	A large Stock of Coat and Trouserings in every variety of material. Patterns and Instructions for self-measurement sent on application.		

TEN PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR PROMPT CASH.

BADHAM and CO.,

22, Rampart Row, Bombay.

BOMBAY OMNIBUS COMPANY,

Khetwady Road, No. 141.

CARRIAGES of all description, with or without Horses ; also SINGLE HORSES and PAIR, may be HIRED at a MODERATE CHARGE. Agreement made by the month at reduced rates. Horses shod under the supervision of a practical Farrier. Orders will be received at the Premises, Khetwady, by Mr. BURDETT, Manager, or at No. 2, Ash Lane, Fort.

FOR CHARGES, SEE CARD CIRCULARS.

FOR SALE, One MAIL PHAETON and Pair of young Australian HORSES.

N. V. CURRANEE & CO.

UNDERTAKE to LAND, SHIP, CLEAR, and FORWARD GOODS, PARCELS, and PACKAGES to EUROPE and INDIA, with QUICK DESPATCH and at LOW CHARGES.

MESSRS. HEPTOOLA ALLEEBHOY AND COMPANY,

22, Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariate,

BEG respectfully to invite the attention of Merchants, Captains of Vessels, Contractors, and the Public in general, to their large Stock, consisting of SHIP CHANDLERY of all sorts, including Anti-fouling Composition for the bottoms of steam-vessels, and every description of engineering plant for the repairs of steamers, &c., &c. All articles supplied will be of the best quality and at moderate rates, and orders will meet with prompt execution, and be carried out in a manner which, they trust, will meet with approbation and a continuance of favours. A few articles on hand enumerated below, which may meet with attention :—

Kerosine Oil, best quality.
Best Europe Canvas, Nos. 1 to 4, at 6 Annas 6 Pies per Yard.
Peacock's and McInnes's Anti-fouling Composition.
McDougall's Disinfecting Powder.
Taps and Dies (Whitworth's), complete in cases.
Low Moor Iron Bars, Plates and Rivets.
Iron, English, Swedish, and Yorkshire, of every description.
Best Trieste Flour in barrels, at Rs. 24 a barrel.
Copper and Brass Pipes of sizes.

Roman and Portland Cement in Casks.
Corrugated Iron.
Jim Crows.
Smiths' English Bellows.
Floor Cloth.
Rollers, Skins.
Bundling Twine.
Paint Oil, of various sorts.
Wire Netting.

Fire Engines complete.
Patent Water Closets.
Traversing Screw Jack.
Belting of sizes.
Clear Cloth.
Paper for Mill use.
Iron Tanks of sizes.
Fire Bricks.
Perforated Zinc Sheets

N.B.—The Trade supplied at moderate rates.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET dull and quiet

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KURRACHEE, 6th Feb., 9 P.M.—Latest dates from United Kingdom, via Russia, 6th Feb., 12-47 P.M. From Continent of Europe, via Russia, 5th Feb., 8-19 P.M.; via Turkey, 5th Feb., 7-30 P.M. Cable right to Fao; Turkish line right to Pera; Persian line right to London.

LONDON, 6th Feb., 2 P.M.—Latest date from Calcutta, 6th Feb., 4-40 P.M.

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS made at the Government Observatory, Colaba, latitude 18° 53m. 45s. N.; long. 4h. 51m. 25s. E. Height of Barometer above the Sea = 37 feet.

January—February.	Mean daily values derived from 24 hourly observations. Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fah.	Temperature of the Air.	Wet-bulb Thermometer.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity of Air.	Extent of cloudy sky the whole sky clouded=8	Maximum temperature of Air read at 9½ A.M. on following day	Minimum temperature of Air read at 9½ A.M.	Wind. General Direction.	Wind. Movement in 24 hours.
	In.	O	O	O						
29	29·932	72·7	68·0	65·7	·790	0·2	78·6	68·2	N, NW, N	291
30	·948	72·5	68·2	66·1	·805	0·1	79·1	67·0	N, NE, NW, NNW	235
31	·949	72·4	67·0	64·2	·729	0·1	77·9	67·6	NNW, N, NNW	380
1	·973	70·3	64·3	60·9	·72	2·2	74·3	66·7	NNW, N, NW, NNW	421
2	·914	70·4	62·6	57·7	·652	...	78·4	61·8	N, NNE, NW	241
3	·890	72·5	68·1	66·0	·806	1·1	79·4	67·0	NW, W	118

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—6TH FEBRUARY.

London	Cotton	£3 0s. 0d. Nominal.
	Cases	£3 0s. 0d. do.
	Seeds	£2 15s. 0d. do.
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£2 15s. 0d. to £2 17s. 6d
	Wooden Ships „	£2 15s. 0d.
	Myrabolns & Coir bdls	£2 10s. 0d.
	Seeds	£2 5s. 0d.
Havre	Cotton Coffee	£3 2s. 6d.
Overland	Steamers	£3 15s. 0d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal		£3 5s. 0d. to £3 15s. 0d.
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 6 per bale.
	„ Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 4 per bale nominal
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 5 0 0 per ton
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 20 and Calcutta Port charges
Mauritius		Nothing doing

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
6	Bombay	Jordan	Newcastle, Sept. 5.
	Sir J. R. Carnac (s)	Gammon	Carwar, Feb. 3.
	Tethys	Evans	Cardiff, Oct. 8.
	Cora	Coombs	Shields, Sept. 29.

DEPARTURES.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
6	Sir J. R. Carnac (s)	Gammon	Coast and Carwar.
	Seagull	Warness	Akyab.

The ship Prince Leopold, to Liverpool, began to load yesterday.

DAILY IMPORTS.—6TH FEBRUARY.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Atalanta (s), 11 British bar iron, Khimjee Jeewa.

FROM LONDON.

Ardgowan, 14 cases oilmanstores, 15 cases bacon, and 7 cases cheese, Shapoorjee Rustomjee Sookia; 11 cases candles, Dawoodbhoy Abdoolhoosen; 604 bars hammered iron, Owen and Okell.

Roodee, 232 cases sherry, Cutler, Palmer & Co.

St. Olaf (s), 3 cases claret, 3 cases champagne, 4 cases burgandy, 2 cases mossels, 1 hds. gin, 3 cases harmitage, 1 case hock, and 5 cases brandy, Thacker, Vining and Co.

Nelson, 1 case glassware, Soolamanjee Rajabally.

Khimjee Oodowjee, 12 packages earthenware, Nanseebhoy Khan Mahomed.

FROM SUEZ.

Sphinx (s), 3 cases colours, Heptoola Tyabjee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—6TH FEBRUARY.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Norah Greame, 100 bales cotton, Dulputbhoy Bhagoobhoy; 110 bales cotton, Jeevraj Balloo; 16 bales cotton, Dhunjee Jetha.

Jane Law, 415 bags myrabollams, Richard Martin & Co.

Sam Mendel, 90 bales cotton, Robertson Brothers.

Manila, 200 bales cotton, Nusserwanjee Merwanjee & Co.; 50 bales cotton, Goolam Hoosson Fazul & Co.; 50 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.; 75 bales cotton, Goverdhundass Cursonlall; 49 bales cotton, Toolseedass Vurjdass; 200 bales cotton, Greaves Cotton & Co.; 42 bales cotton, Venichand Joitadass.

Undaunted, 76 bales cotton, Morarbhoy Vizbhoocan; 200 bales cotton, Ritchie Steuart & Co.; 65 bales cotton, Nathoomul Goverdhundass.

Penguin (s) 130 packages galls, Visram Ebram & Co.; 40 bales wool, Megjee Premjee; 4 bales hides, Shair Mahomed Futtay Mahomed; 200 bales cotton, Finlay Muir & Co.; 1 bale cotton, Munro Newsom & Co.; 52 bales cotton, Morarbhoy Vizboocan; 39½ bales cotton, Hurjeevan Vussonjee; 27 bales wool, Narotumdass Jaithabhoy; 97 bales cotton, Motilall Rathee; 75 bales cotton, Hurridass Soonderdass; 49 bales cotton, Framjee Sands & Co.; 258 bales cotton, Bhowan Ramjee.

Atalanta (s), 50 bales wool, Callianjee Pitamber; 3,200 bundles coir yarn, Soonderdass Vagjee; 330 bales cotton, Finlay Muir & Co.; 31 bales cotton, King & Co.; 300 bales cotton, C. S. Nadershaw; 75 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.; 300 bales cotton, A. Blascheck & Co.; 95 bales cotton, Gooljee Bohitram.

William Corry (s), 13 bales wool and 115 bales cotton, Kessowjee Pitamber & Co.; 62 bales cotton, Hurridass Soonderdass; 105 bales cotton, N. J. Ebram; 48 bales cotton, Megjee Heerjee; 300 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.; 28 bales coir yarn, J. P. Cornforth & Co.; 10 bales cotton, Robertson Brothers.

Durham (s), 50 bales cotton, Runchordass Bapoobhoy.

Khedive (s), 55 bales cotton, Currimbhoy Ebram; 100 bales cotton, Killick Nixon & Co.; 220 bales cotton, A. Blascheck & Co.

Stirling (s), 1,000 bundles galls, Soonderdass Vagjee; 2,220 bundles coir yarn, Gheerdhurdass Mooljee; 300 bales hides, Oomer Hoosen; 100 bales cotton, H. Bomanjee Touche & Co.; 500 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.; 200 bags wheat, Nuthoo Dassa; 55 bales cotton, N. J. Ebram.

Prince Leopold, 510 bundles myrabollams, Lowjee Vagjee.

Augusta, 1,000 bundles myrabollams, Ludha Veerjee.

Bella Maria, 35 bags saltpetre, Luckmedass Sewjee.

FOR LONDON.

Khedive (s), 4 bales hides, Cassumbhoy Nanjee; 15 cases fishmaws, Khakeebhoy Nansee; 4 bales woolen carpets, S.S. Narrelwalla; 90 boxes Secotra aloes, Ludhabhoy Khakey; 2 bundles E. teeth, Shureeff Durvesh; 19 pieces E. teeth, Khakeebhoy Nansee; 33 bags coffee, Mooljee Gangjee.

FOR HAVRE.

Glenavon, 26 bales hides, S. Tyebjee & Co.; 1,000 bales cotton, Jules Siegfried & Co.

Ivanhoe, 200 bales cotton, Doongersee Gopejee; 82 bales cotton, Venichund Joitadass.

FOR FALMOUTH.

M. de St. Aldegonde, 203 bales cotton, H. Clason & Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Khedive (s), 100 bales wool, Canjee Megjee.

FOR TRIESTE.

Sphinx (s), 3 bags coffee, Ralli Brothers; 100 bales cotton, E. Spinner & Co.

Khedive (s), 300 bales cotton, Knoop & Co.; 150 bags coffee, H. Bomanjee Touche & Co.

SALES AND PURCHASES.

THE undermentioned Sales are reported to have been made yesterday by European houses:—

PIECE GOODS.

				Rs. A. P.
500	pieces Grey Shirtings	49 inch 39 yds.	6 lbs.	4 5 0
250	„ „ „	40 „ 39 „	6½ lbs.	4 8 0
500	„ „ „	40 „ 39 „	7 lbs.	4 12 0
500	„ „ „	40 „ 39 „	8½ lbs.	5 11 0
250	„ „ „	45 „ 39 „	8 lbs.	5 10 0
500	„ „ „	45 „ 39 „	8 lbs.	5 10 6
500	„ „ „	45 „ 39 „	9 lbs.	6 8 0
250	„ „ „ (fine)	45 „ 39 „	7½ lbs.	5 3 0
500	„ „ „	40 „ 39 „	6½ lbs.	4 8 9
1,000	„ „ „	40 „ 39 „	6 lbs.	4 4 6
1,500	„ „ „ (fine)	40 „ 39 „	7 lbs.	4 13 0
1,000	„ „ „	40 „ 39 „	8½ lbs.	5 10 0
1,500	„ „ Madapollams	32 „ 24 „	3 lbs.	2 3 0
750	„ „ „ (fine)	32 „ 24 „	3 lbs.	2 4 0
500	„ Shirtings	45 „ 39 „	8 lbs.	5 8 0
750	„ „ Printers	26 „ 30 „	3½ lbs.	3 1 0
2,000	„ „ „	40 „ 39 „	8½ lbs.	5 10 0
2,000	„ „ Jaconets	40 „ 20 „	2½ lbs.	2 2 6
2,400	„ „ „	40 „ 20 „	2½ lbs.	2 2 6
2,000	„ „ „	45 „ 20 „	2¾ lbs.	2 8 0
1,000	„ „ „	40 „ 20 „	2½ lbs.	2 2 6
1,250	„ „ Mulls, No. 1	40 „ 20 „		1 5 3
1,250	„ „ „ 2	40 „ 20 „		1 7 3
1,250	„ „ „ 3	40 „ 20 „		1 9 3
1,250	„ „ „ 4	40 „ 20 „		1 11 3
1,300	„ Colored Sarries T. B.	45 „ 8 „		3 2 0
300	„ „ „	40 „ 8 „		1 15 0
150	„ Turkey Red Cambrics	21 „ 28 „		4 13 0
200	„ „ „	32 „ 24 „		5 3 0
900	pairs White Dhoties	45 „ 9		2 0 0
150	„ „ „	45 „ 10		2 3 0

COTTON.

250	candies New Karkalee (45 days)	... ...	Rs. 282
50	„ „ Broach M.G. (ready)	... ...	„ 291
50	„ „ „ „ „	... ...	„ 289 to 290
75	„ „ „ „ „	... ...	„ 291
50	„ „ „ „ „	... ...	„ 287
325	„ „ Akote (full pressed, ready)	...	„ 279 to 280
50	„ „ Oomrawuttee (ready)	... ...	„ 276
250	„ „ „ (20 days)	... ...	„ 275
50	„ „ „ (ready)	... ...	„ 272
250	„ „ „ (30 days)	... ...	„ 275
100	„ „ Dhollera (10th May)	... ...	„ 265
250	„ „ „ „	... ...	„ 263 to 265
100	„ „ Agra (ready)	... ...	„ 203
200	„ Old Veerumgaum (with selection)		„ 226
25	„ New Broach (ready)	... ...	„ 272

YARNS.

12,000	lbs. Mule	No. 40	As. 11¼ to 11½
6,000	„ „	„ 40	„ 11
4,500	„ „	„ 40	„ 11½
3,600	„ Water	„ 40	„ 13½
7,500	„ Coloured	„ 40	„ 13½

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—FEBRUARY 6.

Nicholson, Captain, 108th Foot, on duty, from Poona.

Ducat, Major, 19th N. I., from leave, from —.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, Feb. 3.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Consequent on the return from furlough of Mr. F. Wright, District Supt. of Police, the following changes are made in the Berar Police, with effect from the 22nd ult.:—

Mr. F. Wright, District Supt. of Police, 2nd grade, to officiate in the 1st grade.

Mr. N. R. Cumberledge, Offg. District Supt. of Police, 1st grade, to revert to his officiating position in the 2nd grade.

Capt. C. Jameson, Offg. District Supt. of Police, 2nd grade, to revert to his substantive position in the 3rd grade.

Mr. Inspr. Doonia Sing, in charge of office of District Supt. of Police, to revert to his duties of Inspector.

The Rev. W. Simpson, a Senior Chaplain on the Ben. Est. has been granted by H. M.'s Secy. of State for India an extension of leave on medical certificate for six months.

The Rev. J. P. Boswell, a Junior Chaplain on the Ben. Est. has been permitted by H. M.'s Secy. of State for India to resign the service from the date of the expiration of the leave for two years on medical certificate granted to him by the Chief Commr. of British Burmah, under date the 2nd Feb. 1870.

The Gov. Genl. in Council is pleased to appoint the Rev. J. M. Thomson, M.A., Chaplain of the Church of Scotland on the Ben. Est. to be Senior Chaplain, in succession to the Rev. R. Henderson, and with effect from the date of his retirement, viz., the 14th Oct. 1871.

It is hereby notified that under the power reserved to him by sec. 1. of Act XXXIII. and XXXIV. Vic., chap. 59, H. E. the Govr.-Genl. in Council is pleased to extend the operation of the aforesaid Act in the Bombay Presidency from the 9th Aug. 1870 till the 7th Aug. 1871, and to direct that all deeds, contracts, and instruments of the nature mentioned in the said Act, executed previous to the 7th day of Aug. 1871, shall be read as if this Notification had issued previous to their execution.

The following arrangements are made in the Great Trigonometrical Survey of India:—

Capt. A. Pulian, Ben. S. C., Asst. Supt., 1st grade, to officiate as Depy. Supt., 3rd grade, from the 11th Dec. 1871.

Mr. W. H. Cole, M.A., Offg. Depy. Supt., 3rd grade, to revert to his substantive appointment as Asst Supt., 1st grade, from the 17th Dec. 1871, the date of Capt. T. T. Carter's return from furlough.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Capt. W. G. Hughes, Asst. Commr. of the 1st grade, in British Burmah, to be Supt. of the Hill Tracts of Arrakan, with effect from the 1st Nov. 1871.

Col. R. C. Lawrence, C.B., Resident in Nepaul, is granted subsidiary leave of absence for thirty days, from the 2nd March next, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it, to proceed to Bombay for the purpose of appearing before a medical board, with the view of obtaining furlough to Europe on medical certificate.

Asst. Surg. T. H. Hendley, in medical charge of the Meywar Bheel Corps, has been granted one month's privilege from 15th Jan. 1872.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

In exercise of the power conferred by sec. 5 of the Indian Income Tax Act XII. of 1871, the Govr. Genl. in Council is pleased to exempt from the operation of the said Act so much of the income of the inhabitants of the Jynteah Hills as accrues and arises in those hills, and is not chargeable under either of the Parts II., III., and IV. of the said Act.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned officers have reported their return from England:—

Surg. C. C. W. Wilson, of the Med. Dept., date of arrival at Bombay, 28th Oct. 1871.

Lt.-Col. (Brevet Col.) D. S. Dodgson, Inf., date of arrival at Fort William, 21st Jan. 1872.

The services of Surg. C. C. W. Wilson, of the Med. Dept., are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Govt. of Bengal, with effect from the 4th Dec. 1871.

Native Medical Pupil Rohuth Hossain (No. 251), admitted into the service in G. G. O. No. 916, dated 20th Oct. 1871, having refused to join his appointment, is dismissed the service, with effect from the 1st June 1871.

The undermentioned officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs:—

Lt. Col. (Brevet Col.) Folliott Walker Baugh, Inf., for two years, under the regulations of 1868, embarking at Bomby.

Capt. Fendall Currie, of the late 1st European Light Cav., City Mag., Lucknow, Oudh, for two years, under the regulations of 1868.

The services of Lt. J. F. Hewson, Royal Engrs, are placed at the disposal of the P. W. D.

Supernumerary Sug. John Charles Morice, of the Med. Dept., is brought on the establishment of Surgeons to fill an existing vacancy.

The following orders issued by the Govt. of Bombay are confirmed:—

Granting furlough to Europe to Surg. John Charles Annesley, of the Med. Dept., for two years, under the regulations of 1868.

Granting furlough to Europe on medical certificate to Lt. James Brown, of the Royal Engrs, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, Dept of P. W., 1st Div., Indore Railway, for two years, under the regulations of 1868.

The undermentioned officer has reported his return from England:—

Capt C. K. M. Walter, of the Ben. S. C., Political Agent, Eastern States of Rajpootana, date of arrival at Bombay, 17th Nov. 1871, (date of departure on furlough, 20th Nov 1869).

Under the authority of the Right Hon the Secy of State for India, Capt James Stuart Melville, unattached, is placed on the retired list on the pension of a Capt, viz. 10s. and 6d. per diem, as a special case, with effect from the 15th inst.

The undermentioned officers of the Med. Dept., having completed twelve years service, are promoted to the rank of Surgeon, from the date specified, under the provisions of G. G. O. No. 1060 of the 23rd Dec. 1864, subject to H. M.'s approval:—

Asst Surgs. George William Jameson; Henry Cookson; Robert Wiseman Cunningham, M.D.; William Moir, M.B., and Thomas Gray Skardon, 20th January 1872.

The undermentioned officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs:—

Capt. Edward Harvey Webb, of the Genl. List, Inf., 1st Wing Sub. 5th Regt. N. (Light) I., for two years, under the regulations of 1858.

Capt. Dudley Thomas Heatley Sampson, of the Ben. S. C., Adjt. 9th Ben. Cav., for eighteen months, under the regulations of 1868, embarking at Bomay.

Surg. Francis Day, of the Mad. Med. Dept., Inspr Genl of Fisheries in British India, is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on urgent private affairs, for 3 months, without pay, under the regulations of 1854, embarking at Bombay.

The undermentioned officers of the Staff Corps having completed five years' service as substantive Lt.-Col, are promoted to the rank of Col. by brevet from the dates specified, under the operation of the Royal Warrant, dated 16th Jan. 1861, clause 2, subject to H. M.'s approval:—

Lt.-Col Charles Herbert, Ben. S. C., 30th Jan. 1872.

Lt.-Col. Edward Oakes, Ben. S. C., 2nd Feb. 1872.

The undermentioned officers have reported their departure for Europe on the date specified:—

Lt.-Col. (Brevet-Col.) F. W. Drummond, Cav, G. G. O. No. 1043 of 1871, and Capt F. C. W. Drummond, of the Ben S. C., G. G. O. No. 1094 of 1871, per Nebraska, 16th Jan 187 , from Bombay.

With reference to the Notification issued by the P. W. D., No. 50, dated 24th Jan. 1872, the services of Maj. F. T. Pollock, Mad S. C., late Ex. Engr., 2nd grade, D. P. W., Ben., are replaced at the disposal of the Govt. of Fort St. George.

In accordance with the provisions of G. G. O. No. 370 of 1863, para. 10, Sub-Condr. John Beatty, who was appointed on probation in the Ordnance Comst. Dept. in G. G. O. No. 715 of 1871, is confirmed in his present grade of Sub-Condr from 19th July 1871.

The following promotions are made, subject to H. M.'s approval:—

Cadre of the late 46th N. I.—Maj. T. J. Watson, S. C., to be Lt.-Col., and Capt. J. Upperton, S. C., to be Maj. from Dec. 14, 1871, vice Lt. Col. (Bt. Col.) J. Barrett, Bengal Infantry, promoted to Maj. Genl.

Cadre of the late 68th N. I.—Maj. (Capt. in S. C.) W. G. Murray, to be Lt.-Col., and Capt. (Bt. Lt.-Col.) C. M. MacGregor, to be Maj., from 14th Dec. 1871, vice Lt.-Col. (Maj., in S. C.) T. J. Watson, removed from the list of Regimental Lt.-Cols.

Cadre of the late 58th N. I.—Maj. A. Callander, S. C., to be Lt.-Col. and Capt. P. W. Powlett, S. C., to be Maj., from 14th Dec. 1871, vice Lt.-Col. (Capt. in S. C.) W. G. Murray, removed from the list of Regimental Lt.-Cols.

Cadre of the late 61st N. I.—Maj (Capt. in S. C.) G. B. Stainforth, to be Lt.-Col., and Capt. R. J. Walker, S. C., to be Maj., from 14th Dec. 1871, vice Lt. Col. (Maj. in S. C.) A. Callander, removed from the list of Regimental Lt.-Cols.

Cadre of the late 2nd European Bengal Fusiliers—Maj. (Capt. in S. C.) T. Cadell, V. C., to be Lt. Col., and Capt. Edward John McNair to be Maj., from 14th Dec. 1871, vice Lt. Col. (Capt. in S. C.) G. B. Stainforth, removed from the list of Regimental Lt. Cols.

Cadre of the late 63rd N. I.—Maj. R. D. Campbell, S. C., to be Lt. Col., and Capt. H. W. Gordon, S. C., to be Maj., from 14th Dec. 1871, vice Lt. Col. (Capt. in S. C.) T. Cadell, V. C., removed from the list of Regimental Lt. Cols.

Cadre of the late 21st N. I.—Maj. F. J. Craigie, S. C., to be Lt. Col., and Capt. (Maj. in S. C.) T. G. Ross, to be Maj., from 14th Dec. 1871, vice Lt. Col. (Maj. in S. C.) R. D. Campbell, removed from the list of Regimental Lt. Cols.

Cadre of the late 6th European Regiment.—Maj. Henry Stansfeld to be Lt. Col., and Capt. O. M. Graham, S. C., to be Maj., from 14th Dec. 1871, vice Lt. Col. (Maj. in S. C.) F. J. Craigie, removed from the list of Regimental Lt. Cols.

Maj. Genl. W. F. Beatson, Infantry, has been allowed furlough to Europe on medical certificate for six months, under the rules of 1854.

The undermentioned officers have reported their return from England:—

Lt.-Col. R. P. Anderson, of the Bengal S. C., Commandant 34th (The Futtehgurh) Regt. N. I.; Maj. A. H. Bamfield, of the Bengal S. C., District Supt. of Police, Punjab; Maj. C. S. Lane, of the Bengal S. C., Deputy Asst. Commissary General, 1st class; Capt. J. E. W. Howey, of the General List, Infantry; Lt. F. W. Nicolay, of the Bengal S. C., Adjt. 35th (The Mynpoorie) Regt. N. I.; Lt. F. F. Cotton, of the Royal Engineers,—date of arrival at Bombay, 15th Jan. 1872.

The following orders issued by the Resident at Hyderabad are confirmed:—

Confirming the Regimental Order issued to the 4th Infantry Hyderabad Contingent, dated 20th Nov. 1871, directing Capt. A. L. Playfair, Officiating 2nd in Command, to officiate as Commandant, vice Lt.-Col. W. Weldon, on preparatory leave to Bombay, or until further orders; and Lt. J. G. Proudfoot, Wing Subaltern and Offg. Adjt. to act, in addtion, as 2nd in Command, until the arrival of Lt. W. G. C. Johnstone, or until further orders.

Confirming the Regimental Order issued to the 4th Infantry Hyderabad Contingent, dated 22nd Nov. 1871, appointing Lt. W. G. C. Johnstone, Offg. Wing Subaltern, to officiate, in addition, as Adjt., during the period Lt. J. G. Proudfoot, Wing Subaltern, may officiate as 2nd in Command of the regiment.

The undermentioned officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs:—

Capt. Robert Cecil Richard Clifford, of the Bengal S. C., 3rd Squad. Officer 2nd Punjab Cavalry, Punjab Frontier Force, for two years, under the regulations of 1868, embarking at Bombay.

Lt. William Percival Tomkins, of the Royal Engineers, Ex. Engr., 2nd grade, Dept. P. W., Rangoon Garrison Division, British Burmah, for two years, under the regulations of 1868, embarking at Bombay.

The services of Surg. C. A. Andrews, of the Madras Medical Dept., in medical charge, 8th Regt. Madras N. I., are placed at the disposal of the Home Dept.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr. H. Crawford is appointed to the P. W. D. as an Asst. Engr. 3rd grade, on probation, and posted to the Central Provinces.

Mr. J. G. Hughes, Sub-Engr. 3rd grade, attached to the Delhi District of the Rajpootana (State) Railway, is permitted to resign his appointment in the P. W. D.

Mr. E. Hyde, Ex. Engr. 4th grade, Bengal Irrigation Branch, returned from furlough, is transferred to Rajpootana.

The unexpired portion, viz., from 1st Jan. to 6th Feb 1872, of the leave granted to Mr. Hyde by the Government of Bengal in its Notification No. 173, dated 20th Dec. 1870, is cancelled.

Mr. J. H. L. Patterson is appointed to the P. W. D. as a Storekeeper of the 2nd grade, and posted to the Punjab Northern (State) Railway.

Mr. W. J. Galwey, Ex. Engr. 1st grade, Punjab Northern (State) Railway, joined his appointment on the 12th Dec. 1871.

Mr. M. C. Mackinnon, Asst. Engr. 2nd grade, Punjab Irrigation Branch, is transferred to the Indore (State) Railway.

Lieut. W. G. Nicholson, R. E., Asst. Engr. 2nd grade, Hyderabad, is transferred to the Punjab Irrigation Branch.

Mr. J. H. Corbett is appointed to the P. W. D. temporarily as an Asst. Engr, 1st grade, and posted to the Indus Valley Railway.

Mr. W. H. White is appointed to the P. W. D. as an Asst Engr, 1st grade, and posted to Bengal in the Buildings and Roads Branch.

PUNJAB ORDERS.

(*Punjab Gazette*, Feb. 1.)

Lt.-Col. G. McAndrew, Deputy Inspr. Genl. of Police, Umbala Circle, is appointed to officiate as Supt of Chamba, vice Lt.-Col. B. T. Reid, proceeded on leave, with effect from such date as he assumed charge of his duties.

Mr. J. L. Laird, Asst. Conservator of Forests, Punjab, is posted to the Sutlej Division, Philour.

The Hon. the Lt.-Govr is pleased, under section 14 of Act XXII. of 1864, to extend the provisions of Act XX. of 1856 to the cantonment of Mecan Meer.

Lt.-Col. T. F. Forster, offg. Deputy Commr., Hissar, received charge as Supt. of the jail at that station from Mr. C. P. Bird, Asst. Commr., on the 20th Jan. 1872.

The Rev. W. Spencer to be Chaplain of Meean Meer, with effect from 7th Feb. 1872.

The Rev. M. E. Mills to be Chaplain of Murree, with effect from the 18th Dec. 1871.

The Hon. the Lt.-Govr. is pleased to invest, under section 23 of Act XXV. of 1861, all Canal Officers who, at the date of the passing of Act XXX. of 1871, (the Punjab Canal and Drainage Act) had been and were invested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the 2nd class to be exercised under Act VII. of 1845, with the like powers, to be exercised under Act XXX. of 1871, within their respective districts.

Asst Surg. A. Skeen, M.B., assumed medical charge of the Camp of the Hon. the Lt.-Gov. on the morning of the 7th Jan. 1872.

Asst Surg C. W. Calthrop, in civil medical charge of Kurnal, is appointed to the executive as well as the medical charge of the jail at that station.

Mr. E. W. Parker, Judge Small Cause Court, Lahore, having reported his return to duty on the 30th Sept. 1871, the unexpired portion of the privilege leave of absence granted to him in Gazette Order No. 701, dated 15th May 1871, is hereby cancelled.

Mr. G. W. Rivaz, Asst Commr., transferred from the Feerozpore to the Dera Ismail Khan District.

The services of Lt.-Col. H. G. Deedes, 60th Rifles, Private Secy. and A. D. C. to His Honor the Lt.-Govr., Punjab, are placed at the disposal of the Govt. of India from the 1st Feb. 1872.

Lt. A. Gaselee, 4th Punjab Inf., is granted preparatory leave for 30 days, from the 17th Jan. 1872, or such date as he may avail himself of it, to proceed to Bombay and embark on the furlough granted in G. G. O. No. 1,043, dated 28th Nov. 1871.

The following orders are confirmed:—

Dera Ghazi Khan Station Order, dated 31st Dec. 1871, appointing Asst Surg W. F. Murray to officiate in medical charge of the 1st Punj. Inf., as a temporary measure, vice Asst. Surg. A. Stephen, appointed Offg. Civil Surg of Shahpore.

Dated 17th Jan. 1872, appointing Capt. L. C. Daniell, 1st Sikh Inf., Station Staff Officer, vice Capt. F. Lance, proceeding with his regiment to Edwardesabad.

Edwardesabad Station Order, dated 8th Dec. 1871, authorizing fires in the Artillery Hospital.

2nd Punjab Infantry.—Regtl. Order, dated 22nd Dec. 1871, making the following temporary appointments on the departure of Capt. G. N. Saunders to rejoin the 3rd Punjab Infantry:—

Lt. A. H. Turner, Adjt., to officiate as 2nd in Comd. and Wing Officer.

Lt. A. B. Strettell, Qr. Mr., to officiate as Wing Officer.

Lt. J. M. D. Lewes, 1st Wing Sub., to officiate as Adjt. in addition to his other duties.

Lt. C. F. Powell, 2nd Wing Sub., to officiate as Qr. Mr. in addition to his other duties.

NOTICE.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

CHINA.

BIRTH.

GREIG.—January 14th, at Hongkong, the wife of James Greig, Esq., Chief Manager of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

EASTWOOD—February 1st, at Allahabad, the wife of C. W. Eastwood, Esq., of a son.

DUNN—January 27th, at Kurhurballee Collieries, Chord Line, E. I. R., the wife of Thos. E. Dunn, C.E., of a daughter.

RAYNE—January 27th, at Jhelum, the wife of Middleton Rayne, Esq., Superintending Engineer, of a daughter, still-born.

MARRIAGES.

HENDLEY—HULL.—February 1st, at the Church of the Holy Trinity, Allahabad, by the Rev. B. Leupolt, assisted by the Rev. F. C. Fagan, Chaplain of Allahabad, Thomas Holbein Hendley, Assistant Surgeon, Marwar Political Agency, to Jane Elizabeth Hull, daughter of the Rev. J. Dawson Hull, Vicar of Wickhambrook, Suffolk.

TULLOCH—NORRIS.—January 29th, at Barrabunki, at his own residence, by the Registrar of the district, W. Glynn, Esq., Deputy Commissioner, W. S. Tulloch, Esq., son of Colonel J. S. D. Tulloch, Bengal Staff Corps, to Sarah Norris, daughter of the late George Norris, Esq., Commissariat Department.

The Bombay Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1872.

THE want of vigilance of the majority of Indian newspapers in looking after the interests of non-official Englishmen in this country receives a remarkable illustration in a leading article in yesterday's *Times of India* on the proposed extension of the jurisdiction of up-country magistrates and judges over European British subjects. Our contemporary says the Select Committee has recommended that "from either of these "tribunals" (the Magistrate's and the Sessions Courts) "the Briton, if convicted, shall "have a right of appeal to the High Court." This statement, however, is clearly erroneous. The text of the Committee's recommendation is as follows:—

> "That a European British subject, *convicted by a Justice of the Peace or a Magistrate*, should have a right of appeal, either to the Court of Session or the High Court, at his option."

The right of appeal is allowed, therefore, only from the decisions of Magistrates, and not a word is said about appeals to the High Court from the Court of Session. The naked proposition of the Committee is, then, to give to Sessions Judges in the interior the absolute power, without appeal, without the guarantee of fair play which trial by jury would afford, without the securities against injustice which a strong public opinion provides, and with only the delusive protection for a prisoner of the right to apply for a writ of habeas corpus, to sentence any English settler in India who may be arrested on a false and malicious charge to one year's imprisonment or the equivalent fine. Do our Calcutta contemporaries really think that such a power can safely be entrusted to Civilian judges in Bengal?

THERE appears to be among the official classes throughout India a sense of being overridden with Rules and Regulations, and there is some reason for the feeling. Take any Department you like at hazard, and we will be bound that it will be discovered that it is almost impossible to do anything in it without infringing some article of practice, in the effort to keep within the letter of some other article. And still the regulations are being added to, so that hardly a day passes over without the inevitable post delivering a fresh standing order from the supreme authorities at Calcutta, to add to the bewilderment and confusion, which sufficiently attend the application of the existing orders. What can be the intent and object of this restlessness, besides furnishing employment, probably, to men who are under the proverbial care of the personage who finds occupation for idle hands? Are the executive officers of the State always to be within leading strings which limit their action (and cramp them) with the inexorable decree, "Thus far shalt thou go and no further," and is experience to count for nothing in adapting means to local and accidental circumstances?

One would be justified in supposing that more regard is attached by the people who direct the details of the machinery of the public service to the process of working than to the results worked out, and that the educated and experienced officers who are scattered throughout the Mofussil, who represent the paramount power, and who carry out its great work, weary out their brains in seeing that they are correctly applying the countless varieties of rules and regulations whose integrity is their first and, apparently, most sacred charge. But in the last few months we notice that this restlessness after over-legislating, which is undeniable as being a strong feature in the supreme administration for some years past, is taking a new and healthier direction, and if persisted in may have a far more salutary effect in all directions than is perhaps expected at present. Like the cash payments advised by Sidney Smith as a check upon the imagination of wives and daughters, when they are engaged on shopping expeditions, so the work of overhauling and compiling the numerous existing orders issued by the Government of India on every question, into one Code for each class of service, will bring the pundits who direct the service face to face with the offsprings of their outrageous restlessness, and may induce more realistic notions of what it is for an executive servant of the State to master the paper-work of his duties, and yet be also able to attend to both his technical and professional functions practically. No doubt of it the work of compiling is, at this stage, far wiser than that of originating or reiterating orders, and in this view we have welcomed the appearance lately in the *Gazette of India* of two collections of rules, the one on Acting Allowances, and the other (a fortnight ago) on Pensions and Gratuities, more explicitly called "The Civil Pension Code." This document seems to be no trifling matter to digest, extending as it does to 121 sections of regulations, with numerous hair-splitting qualifications and interpretations, and several appendices and forms, and the whole is drawn up in the style of a legal enactment; indeed, so much so, that we involuntarily searched for the customary exordium of "objects and reasons," forgetful for the moment that the *object*, in this case, was a praiseworthy effort of a common sense to conservate, and the *reason*, to save the brains of working officers from being addled by the confusion of scattered rules of observances. The effort is so decidedly in the right direction that one does not care to notice greatly the display of pompous and legal phraseology, or an occasional tripping here and there; such, for instance, as this one:—Paragraph 5 of the opening of the order enjoins particular attention to the rules in Chapter XIV. and the early introduction of the procedure therein described, and this order is immediately followed by paragraph 6 enjoining the introduction of the system set forth in section 69. Now, this section is a part of Chapter XIV., and to all ordinary and non-official minds the first order, in paragraph 5, appears to be quite sufficient as covering the whole question and rendering the second order, in the next paragraph, wholly and absolutely unnecessary, except that it serves to confirm our remark that really the Supreme Government will trust none of its officers without the most uselessly elaborate and hair-splitting rules which lose their strength in their diffuseness. And, again, who can resist being amused at the solemnity with which the Code opens by limiting its application to all except *Military* officers and men in the Army and Navy, as if it were possible for the most obtuse intellect to confound a *Civil* Pension Code with *Military* service? The occasional slips of this sort in the limitations, and definitions, remind one of the anxiety of youthful artists to identify their production as being actually what it represents by painting a horse and deliberately writing *Horse* underneath the picture.

We gather from the definitions of the Code, that it practically applies to that large body of public servants, whom, more for the sake of writing intelligibly than from any wish to stamp with an exploded mark of inferiority, we will continue to call the Uncovenanted Service. The Code itself does not justify the designation, for it contains rules applicable to Covenanted Civil officers of the Telegraph Department, to Covenanted Civil and Marine Engineers, respectively; and indeed the entire body of the Covenanted Civil Service, also, comes within the operations of its Chapter VII. While on this subject we may be allowed, perhaps, to observe, as another sign of the extinction of that rigid caste distinction between members of the Civil Service, and the gradual drawing together of the men in it as essentially of a homogeneous class, that the very last *Bombay Government Gazette* contained an order granting an "Uncovenanted" servant leave of absence under the provisions of the "Covenanted" Civil Service rules. The Civil and Marine Engineers and others, however, just referred to, are permitted to exercise the option of once only electing between the rules in the present Pension Code, and the old rules which existed previously to June 1863. All the others must come within its operations, though they may have entered the service under a different set of circumstances. We are not, as yet, sufficiently acquainted with the distinctive features of the two sets of rules, to be able to give an opinion on the merits of this compulsory limitation of old servants to the conditions of new regulations, or with the grounds which underlie what appears to be a somewhat severe measure; and we promise to return to the subject as soon as our difficulties have been removed. For to-day our space will not admit of our adding more than that every non-gazetted officer, excepting Police officers whose pay does not exceed Rs. 20, and Postal officers getting Rs. 10 per month, is required to keep *a book* containing a record of every step in his official career, each entry being attested by the immediate head of the office in which he is serving. A form is given in which the entries should be made, and books will hereafter be issued, at cost price, to each member of the service, and new servants will each get a book from the officer appointing him. An applicant for pension has, by this very excellent arrangement, his road to an early decision on his case smoothed for him, while, on the other hand, the responsible advisers of Government, in the matter of such applicants, will be saved from considerable worry by means of the service pass books from investigating the not always accurate statements of the applicants.

WE see it stated that a conference is to be held at Jacobabad in a few days relative to Khelat affairs.

HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF PUTTIALLA, G.C.S.I., has proclaimed the abolition of transit dues in his territory of Narnoul, Mahandargurh, and Kanoud.

WE observe it again stated that Mr. Saunders, the Resident at Hyderabad, goes home in March next on three months' privilege leave. Sir Salar Jung, it is understood, is too much pressed for work to accompany him.

THE cash balances in the Government treasuries in India at the close of December amounted to Rs. 17,26,80,900. At the end of December 1870, the amount was Rs. 12,84,73,346, and twelve months before Rs. 9,77,02,951.

THE Officiating Director General of the Post Office of India proposed to Government that he should be allowed to apply to official *Gazettes* the reduced rates of postage chargeable on newspapers, and the Government of India has sanctioned the proposal.

ALMOST all the troops at Cabool have been granted leave to go to their homes, and only three infantry regiments have remained for escort duty, &c. The irregular troops are to be dismissed, and new infantry regiments organised in their place from the Ooloos of the Ghilzai, Kohistan, Wurdut, and other territories.

MR. W. M SOUTTAR, M.A., of the Bengal Civil Service, is to officiate as Under-Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department, during the temporary employment of Mr. Arthur Howell on special duty, or until further orders. Mr. Souttar assumed charge of the duties of the office on the afternoon of the 16th January.

THE Synod of the Auckland Diocese has unanimously passed a resolution to the effect that a Bishop Patteson Memorial Fund shall be established, and has invited the co-operation of the church in the other provinces of New Zealand, in India, in the Australian Colonies, and in the United Kingdom. The Bishop of Bombay has invited the people of Bombay to subscribe.

WE learn by a telegram received on Monday from Surat that the magistrate, Mr. Jugjeewundas Khooshaldas, has found Mr Kekabhoy, editor of the *Guzerat Mitra*, guilty of defaming the Baroda Railway Police, and fined him in the sum of five hundred rupees, or five months' imprisonment in default of payment. Mr. Pherozsha M. Mehta appeared for the prosecution, and four pleaders defended the prisoner.

THE following is an extract from a letter to Mr. Ogbourne from the joint official liquidator of the Albert Life Assurance Company, dated 5th January, which will be interesting to holders of the late Family Endowment Society's annuity contracts:—

> "We have the permission of the arbitrator to pay a dividend of 15s. in the £1 upon the annuitant claims which may have been admitted against the Family Endowment Society, and we are now making arrangements for such payments."

ON 2nd February there were in circulation in India currency notes of the value of Rs. 13,08,11,380. Of these, Rs. 5,10,74,000 circulated in the Calcutta circle, Rs. 4,98,35,150 in Bombay, Rs. 1,00,15,750 in Madras, Rs. 36,59,800 in Allahabad, Rs. 69,33,380 in Lahore, Rs. 12,25,790 in Calicut, Rs. 5,62,900 in Trichinopoly, Rs. 3,66,590 in Vizagapatam, Rs. 15,43,690 in Nagpore, Rs. 44,94,390 in Kurrachee, and Rs. 10,99,940 in Akola.

CERTAIN portions of the Delhi division are to be put under settlement, and the settlement will be made by the following officers:—Mr. O. Wood, with chief control of the settlements of the entire division, Mr. E. O'Brien and Mr. D. J. Ibbetson, assistant settlement officers. The settlements will be re-settlements, and will comprise a re-assessment of revenue, and a revision of the record of rights. Surveys and plans will be made for the whole of the tract declared to be under settlement.

MR. E. W RAVENSCROFT, Acting Chief Secretary to Government, has issued a notice stating that His Majesty the King of Siam is expected to arrive at the Byculla station at 10-45 A.M. (Railway time) on Friday the 9th instant. The additional members of the Council of His Excellency the Governor General and Field Officers and heads of departments are requested to attend His Majesty's arrival at Government House, Parell. Other officers and gentlemen in uniform will be admitted into the station at Byculla to attend His Majesty's arrival; and gentlemen out of uniform will also be admitted into the station by tickets, to be had on application to the Railway Traffic Manager.

A TREATY has been concluded with the Saifali section of the Cabool Kheyl Waziris, inhabiting the independent hills to the westward of Bunnoo Thull, by which these hitherto intractable mountaineers bind themselves not only to maintain friendly relations with us themselves, but to assist in the suppression of crime within their boundaries, for the performance of their promises, the chiefs of the tribe holding themselves responsible:— "Whereas certain persons of our tribe used, for the purposes of trade, to purchase, at cheap rates, stolen property belonging to British subjects, and for that reason our tribe was under the displeasure of, and criminal in the eyes of, the British Government, therefore, to get pardon for our former misdeeds, we being the heads of our tribe, according to the custom of 'Nanawat,' or otherwise throwing ourselves on its mercy, have brought 40 sheep of the value of Rs. 200, by way of peace offering, and 10 camels, value Rs. 800, having been stolen from British territory, and which were with us, and we pray that this peace offering and fine be accepted, and we be forgiven, and for the future we agree to the imposed terms."

THE crime of shooting comrades has been by no means an uncommon practice among the European soldiers at Colaba during the past twelve months, one culprit, convicted of that offence, Private John Gribbin, of H. M. 49th Regiment, was sentenced at the Criminal Sessions yesterday to rigorous imprisonment for seven years. Gribbin, it will be recollected, was in confinement on a charge of drunkenness, and through the barred window of the guard-room fired recklessly in the direction of the armourer sergeant's shop, the door of which stood open nearly opposite to the window. The bullet struck the left leg of Trumpet-Major Dickson, of the Royal Artillery, which had to be amputated, and the poor man has been disabled for life. Sir Charles Sargent, in passing sentence upon the prisoner, was of opinion that the jury had taken a very lenient view of the case in finding Gribbin guilty on the minor charge of voluntarily causing grievous hurt. It was impossible to say whether the prisoner fired the rifle with a murderous intent out of revenge against the armourer sergeant, who had charged him eight annas for cleaning his rifle, or whether he did so recklessly with the object of getting out of the service. His offence was in either case a very serious one; and the learned judge found it impossible to pass upon the prisoner a less sentence than seven years' imprisonment.

MR. ILTIDUS T. PRITCHARD has written to the President of the Bombay Association expressing great pleasure at the receipt of the letter conveying to him the resolutions passed by the Association thanking him for his exertions in drawing attention in England to the defects in the financial and general administration of British India; and takes the opportunity to impress upon the Bombay Association that the leaders of thought and opinion in India ought not to rest till they have secured a fair representation of their country in Parliament. A little attention to the constitution of Great Britain, he says, will show that not only is there nothing unconstitutional or impractical in such a measure, but that it is a right which the people of India, as a component part of the British Empire, are entitled to demand, and this right to representation appears to him to be so dear that if it were firmly and persistently demanded it must eventually be conceded. The demand should, he considers, be at first limited to one representative from each minor presidency and lieutenant-governorship, the sufferage being extended to holders in their own right of landed and other property. "In looking forward to the probable future destiny of India by the light which the history of other nations affords," Mr. Pritchard says, "we can see but two alternatives. Either as time goes on the races of India, growing in intelligence and enlightenment and gradually merging their race distinctions in a principle of nationality, will become welded into one great people, will recognise their political rights, and proceed to claim them by separating from Great Britain, or the union between India and England must be made permanent by the actual incorporation of the former with the British Empire. That the interests of India will be best consulted by the latter course there can be no doubt. But there is only one way of effecting it, and that is by India being represented in Parliament. That our leading statesmen will one day become convinced of this, I feel sure, though at first much opposition must be looked for; but if the people of India are in earnest, that opposition must eventually yield to a demand grounded on truth, justice, and right, and it is to this object that the efforts of all who labour for the real welfare of the people of India should be directed."

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

REPUBLICAN MEETING IN TRAFALGAR SQUARE.

THE ALABAMA QUESTION.

LONDON, 6TH FEB., 11 A.M.

At a meeting of the supporters of Sir Charles Dilke in Trafalgar Square yesterday, 10,000 people were present. Mr. Odger, presiding on the occasion, advocated the abolition of the hereditary system in the House of Lords. Many French Communists were also present.

The meeting was comparatively quiet.

The *New York World* states that the American case in the Alabama question has probably been framed with a view of making party capital during the Presidential elections.

PARIS, 5TH FEBRUARY.

Negotiations for modificatons in the Treaty of Commerce with England are about to be resumed.

The *Journal Officiel* publishes the resignation of M. Casimir Perier. His successor has not yet been appointed.

Cardinal Antonelli is indisposed.

LONDON, 5TH FEB., AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day closed active and advancing.

Fair Dhollera 8½d.

THE MAILS.

The Bombay Mail of the 15th ultimo was delivered in London to-day.

(PRIVATE TELEGRAM.)

The *Standard* reports that Russia has proposed an alliance with Turkey menacing British interests in the East.

LONDON, 6TH FEB., NOON.

The Queen's speech delivered to-day contain assurances that the friendship of foreign powers continue in all respects satisfactory.

A friendly communication has been made to America regarding excessive claims submitted by America are not understood to be within the province of the arbitrators.

LONDON, 5TH FEB., 1-40 P.M.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day closed advancing.

Sales	20,000 Bales.
Surats	7,000 „
On Ex. and Spec	8,000 „

Fair Dhollera, 8½d.

Broach, 8⅜d.

Oomrawuttee, 8⅝d.

Orleans, 11 5/16d. to 11 9/16d.

Dharwar, 8½d.

Compta fair, February shipment via Cape or Canal ship and steamer named, 7⅞d.

THE VICEROY AT RANGOON.

OUR Special Correspondent telegraphs as follows on Monday:—

MOULMEIN, 5TH FEB., 8 P.M.

The Glasgow and Dacca leave early to-morrow and arrive at the Andamans on the 8th Feb. The Viceroy has visited the jail, school, and timber yards to-day, after a handsome entertainment given at the farm caves by the inhabitants of Moulmein, at which about one hundred were present.

THE LOOSHAI EXPEDITION.

(BY INDIAN TELEGRAPH.)

CALCUTTA, 5TH FEB., 4-45 P.M.

GENERAL BOURCHIER on the 3rd instant was approaching Poiboy's stronghold, Sellam. There have been no further hostilities. The force has crossed a ridge at an elevation of 6,000 feet. General Bourchier hoped to reach a village on the following day. The troops and coolies are in good health.

MILITARY ITEM.

LIEUTENANT S. D. TURNBULL, Adjutant of the 15th Bengal Cavalry, met with a bad fall while riding in the steeple-chase at Delhi on Friday last. It was thought he had received a concussion of the brain. When our telegram was despatched, however, he was doing well.—*Pioneer*.

REVIEW.

TWELFTH NIGHT, being No. 1 of THE CHAMELEON, an Anglo Indian periodical of light literature. Edited by PHIL. ROBINSON.

THE delay in the appearance of the long-advertised *Twelfth Night*, the first number of *The Chameleon*, an Anglo-Indian periodical of light literature, which it is intended shall be followed in the course of the year by *May Day* and *Michaelmas*, with an interval of four months between each issue, is explained by the fact of the non-arrival from England of the cover originally intended for it. *Twelfth Night* may be less attractive externally by this accident, but in all other respects the first number of the *Chameleon* is a decided success. There is, as becomes it, a thoroughly Anglo-Indian flavour about its contents, and the prose strikes us as being of a higher order of merit than the poetical contributions, of which there are some half dozen. *Foul Play in the Jungles* is almost terrible in its description of a tragedy only too common in *gaum* as well as jungle, the murder of a little child for the sake of ornaments of small value. The tiny victim, ignorant and confiding, the stolid, sordid brute who has no ill feeling against the poor little wretch, only a lust for the possession of the few rupees' worth of silver necklace and bracelets with which admiring parents have adorned their pet child, and who goes about to compass his ends with a devilish coolness that it almost makes one sick only to read of, are given with perfectly sympathetic feeling, and the imaginary case stands before us like an actual one complete in all its details:—

> "Now let us imagine a lad, five years old, the son of a farmer, arrayed as follows:—On his head, which is shaved at the top, he wears a diminutive rose-coloured turban; on his body a little white jacket, in shape like a Puseyite clergyman's cassock waistcoat; round his loins a cloth of unbleached material; red leather shoes turned up at the ends; and on his neck and wrists the fatal gift (?) of ornaments. This is one actor in our tragedy. The other is a young fellow of twenty, with a low forehead, a heavy jowl, and sinister eyes. He is of a subordinate caste and in poor circumstances, and so has nothing on but a soiled, ragged loin-cloth, and a turban whose folds from scanty breadth and frequent use have become like strips of dirty rope. His dark skin from exposure has a leathery look, and is worn at the elbows and angles into scurfy patches.
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> "We must try and depict a scene: the deed to be enacted must have its local habitation. The great mass of the Gangetic valley is a dead level, and where the country landscape possesses any beauty, it is derived from groves of trees, from old temples rising amidst green foliage from wayside wells, from deserted caravanserais, or some splendid mosque or tomb in partial ruin, a relic of the departed Mogul empire. But each little village has some spot or other, which, if the spectator will but limit his expectations to the simple and unimpressive, has a certain kind of charm. Some village estates, for instance, include a good stretch of uncultivated land covered with the *Butea frondosa*. This tree, though scrumpy in stature, and shabby-looking from a tendency to decay in its large leaves, has a season of excessive beauty in the month of March, when its flowering stalks are covered with a lovely texture like olive velvet, and the flowers themselves are radiant with crimson splendour. The lovers of greenhouses must call to mind the *Erythrinas*, a sister shrub,—and imagine some acres of such refulgent color. To some such spot, then, let us suppose the young man of sinister looks has resorted. He is, let us say, farm servant to the father of the boy, and has driven out the cattle to graze on such scanty herbage as grows amongst the *Butea* trees. The jungle is in all its beauty; seated on the ground, the hind is observing a few small pieces of brick; he has moved them as the shadows moved, and he knows by their position that it is near the end of the third watch. He takes out a little bag from a fold in his loin-cloth and extracts therefrom three cardamoms, on which he proceeds to regale himself. Whilst thus engaged, he hears the childish voice calling his name: he replies, and immediately the little lad in the rose-colored turban trots up. He has come to play. The hind is fond of this lad in a certain way, only—those silver ornaments glitter so in the jungle; he feels a singular, feline pouncing humour come over him; he is so near them, and there is no one else at hand! The child sits down and begins to prattle. The silver dances before—fascinates the wretch: he has often felt such a fascination before, but never so strongly. It burns like a poison in his blood: it gains force every moment; it is overcoming all fear and all resolution with a mastering desire. The struggle lasts some time, and a by-stander could detect it in the trouble looks of the tempted youth: he is half blind, giddy, parched. Sin triumphs; the struggle is over, and now that his mind is made up to have the ornaments, whatever come of it, the intending criminal becomes dreadfully calm: he knows exactly what to do. He will drive the cattle to the edge of the jungle, where hard by there is a clump of mango trees and an old well; he will show little master the pigeons in it. Little master gladly accedes. The cattle are driven on, and the lad takes the young man's hand and they stroll forward together. A stone's throw from the border of the jungle, there are some fifteen mango trees growing together; the spot is enclosed by a mud wall. In the dry weather little ducts are made in the earth to convey water to the roots of the trees. For the supply of this there are two wells, both merely deep holes in the ground, not masonry wells. One is out of repair and no longer used. To this the hind conducts the child. But before he shows him the pigeons, will not little master let him look at his bracelets? He supposes they could not be taken off; what fun if they could! The child says his mother would be angry. The young man replies it is only for play; he will soon give them back again, and will make them, oh! so bright. And thus, coaxing and cajoling, and laughing and using a little sportive violence, he manages to wrench off first the bracelets and then the necklace. Mother will be delighted to see them clean and shining as if they were quite new. Then the hind rises and stands on the top of the bank, and looks very carefully and wistfully round in every direction. No one in sight,—so now for the pigeons. They approach the old well: the mouth is half shrouded by a bush of caper, but there is a distinct cooing of birds to be heard. The young man flings in a clod of earth, which striking, with a dull sound, against the side, falls, a moment or so after, with a heavy splash into the water. There is a great fluttering of wings, and two or three pigeons rise from the mouth of the well and fly away on their strong pinions. But little master is told there is one more pigeon left. The child looks up in the hind's face to see if he is speaking the truth, but all seems calm and sincere. So the little fellow stands on the brink of the well and leans over, holding by sprigs of the caper. He does not see a pigeon, but is told it is in a hole in the side of the well. He must lean over a little more.
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> "He does so; and then there is another splash in the water; this time not caused by a clod of earth. The stifled cries and the gurgling are very dreadful—not so much in themselves, but as being so tell-tale. And the youth runs across the grove and stands a good ten minutes on the bank, anxiously looking out; but there is no one near. And when he comes back to the well, all is very quiet; he sits by it for a while—listening—listening; but it is quite still. The ornaments are secured in a corner of the loin-cloth; the cattle are driven back into the jungle; a hole is stealthily dug for the silver, and covered afterwards with earth and weeds; a twig being placed horizontally in the soil to mark the spot; and then the murderer sits down in the very place where the child first found him—and takes out and eats two more cardamoms. Everything seems the same as before—the gorgeous flowers, the sunshine, the deep shadows; but science could have told him a thousand lives had vanished from the scene, and conscience bids him listen in vain for the prattle of lips now silent for ever."

Nugæ Indicæ is very charming, dealing with familiar things with an appreciative grace that idealises whatever it touches. Again and again we are reminded by the dainty embodiment of some quaint fancy of the essays of Charles Lamb, a novel and agreeable sensation in these days of elaborate, spasmodic, and sensational writing. Being reprinted from the *Pioneer* they are already familiar to many of our readers. The author of the *Nugæ Indicæ* contributes also "From Allahabad to Nynee Tal—a sceni-sentimental journey," which is quite delicious in the same way, and abounds in little descriptive touches that are almost perfect, cabinet word-pictures painted in a sentence. Two of these we cannot resist giving for their own sakes, and for the sake also of their most effective contrast, following as they do one close upon the other:—

> "I remember Cawnpore; not by its fresh eggs, its well made toast, its better coffee, nor yet by the trim appearance of the roads and grounds as seen from the breakfast table, but by a sight I saw when we had left the station. The train had gone perhaps a mile, our pipes were hardly re-lit, when looking from the window I saw the sight. From a mud-walled hamlet there was coming forth into the keen morning air a poor procession of mourners: a woman in a green kirtle watches them as they pass with their light burden towards the mango tope across the fields. Three men carrying away a dead child, a little brother running with short steps alongside; in his hand a potsherd filled with fire. That was all. The pyre will be below those old mango trees, from whose boughs the family for four generations have gathered their scanty income. Surely the story of the death was that beautiful one in the Book of Kings:—"It fell on a day that the child went out to his father, to the reapers. And he said unto his father, 'My head, my head.' And the father said to a lad, 'Carry him to his mother.' And when they had taken him, and brought him to his mother, he sat on her knees till noon—and then died." But here is no Elisha, and so the child of the Hindu woman is for ever dead. The grey-bearded mummer who exacts the reverence of the ignorant humble is powerless to bring back the little life. The mother may offer him her jewels—the heavy nose-ring, the envy of her daughters, her plaited bangles, her toe-studs brought years ago from far off Delhi—but all the Parohit's presumptive invocations have not the power of the whispered prayer of the humble Tishbite. So the body is being carried away to be burned.
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> "Yonder is passing through the corn-fields, still green with their young crops, a party worthy of notice. A woman, brightly clothed, is riding on a small white horse burthened with a ponderous head and still more ponderous saddle: before her is set a little boy, perhaps three years old, his coat of gilded tinsel, his dress of gauzy muslin with brilliant edges. Behind the horse stride the husband and his brother; their step is brisker than when they are bound for their ploughs, their clothes more brilliantly white: on their feet are red shoes turned up at the toes with green. In their left hands they hold tight a little bundle, their right hands grasp six-foot bamboos. The party is on its way to marry the little boy to a still smaller girl. The baby-bridegroom evidently likes it: he claps his hands to the curly-tailed puppy that barks beneath the horse's nose, and waves his arms to the passing train: and the parents like it, for by the expedition they add one more to the long list of their holidays, and one more family to the long list of their relations. The match is a good one in every way, say the neighbours,—most desirable. What if the pair only number five summers between them? Will they not both grow?"

"A Madras Civilian's voyage to the North-West" begins by pleasantly disclaiming the obvious modern interpretation sure to be put upon the name of the article, and goes on to give an interesting account of a trading expedition to America undertaken nearly a hundred years ago, which is very well worth reading.

It is so much pleasanter to praise than to criticise, that we prefer to say nothing of *The Lost Purse*, which is scarcely up to the level of other contributions, nor of *Paddle Your Own Canoe*, which is decidedly below it.

The whole number is admirably printed, and has been edited with great care, the result of which is evident in its freedom from those irritating typographical errors with which Anglo-Indian readers are so painfully familiar. We give a hearty welcome to the first number of the *Chameleon*, with a passing compliment to its choice of title, and the scheme it includes, and hope it may continue to have as many subscribers as it certainly deserves.

THE OLD BANK OF BOMBAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—From the paragraphs which appeared in your issue of the 2nd, and *Overland Summary* of the 5th instant, it might be inferred that I entertained objections for some reason or another to the speedy close of the liquidation of the Bank of Bombay, in liquidation. Now this is not so. I am as anxious as any other shareholder to have the whole matter closed. But while I entertain this feeling I must at the same time see that the manner of liquidation will be effective, or at least as effective as possible. After a full consideration of the scheme propounded by the committee I am disposed to think that it is in the interest of the shareholders that it should be rejected. My reasons for this conclusion are, that the amount proposed to be paid to the liquidator is too large if he is to be at liberty to avail himself of claims being barred by the Statute of Limitations, that the liquidation would practically be kept open two years by the operation of the trust, and that no account so far as I have seen is taken of the recoveries yet to be made from estates in liquidation.

Now, Sir, I have an alternative scheme, which although not relieving the shareholders from every difficulty will, I contend, lead to as speedy and to a more effective liquidation.

The Bank of Bombay, in liquidation, can only be considered as liquidated when "all claims of creditors shall have been satisfied." Claims may be satisfied by payment, compromise, or by the operation of the Statute of Limitations. The last two modes of settlement are only resorted to under exceptional circumstances, but, seeing that a great many of the creditors of the Bank have had their claims barred by their own neglect, it does not appear unreasonable that the shareholders should close accounts without waiting further for claims being preferred. Assuming that this course will be pursued the final liquidation would be very easily effected in the following manner.

The total estimated liabilities are Rs. 2,06,540, to meet which funds are in hand, and the claims which are not barred may be estimated at Rs. 25,000, thus leaving Rs. 1,81,540 and surplus assets to be, less expenses of liquidation, at once distributed amongst the shareholders. But what as to the Rs. 25,000? I reply, pay that amount into the hands of the Accountant General, and furnish him with details, so that he may be able to meet any claims which may be preferred. But why pay the amount into the hands of the Accountant General? To this I again reply, that, as the Statute of Limitations would not operate as a bar to part at least of these claims until the lapse of nearly two years from this time, and as the continuation of the liquidation would involve an expenditure of a similar amount to that proposed to be transferred, it is advisable and expedient to make the payment so as at once to close the concern. There remains yet another item, the claims on insolvent estates or assets outstanding, and these I would propose to get rid of by a prompt sale to the highest bidder, the proceeds thereof to be included in the first and final distribution to shareholders. Were the course suggested pursued the shareholders would receive the benefit of about Rs. 35,000, which by the scheme of the committee would go into the hands of the liquidator without any corresponding advantage, and the liquidation might be closed in a month.

As regards the action against the directors that has been disposed of, and if the question is raised again it will, if submitted to a regularly convened meeting, share the same fate. Individual shareholders may pursue their wrath by threatened action, but after the opinion of the Solicitor-General it would be wise for all such to consult with the Town Clerk of Ephesus, who said, "Seeing that these things cannot be spoken against, ye ought to be quiet, and to do nothing rashly."

The above scheme will be submitted by me to the meeting to be held on the 8th instant.—Your obedient servant,

A. J. MACDONALD.

6th February.

STEEPLE CHASES AND STEEPLE CHASE COURSES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have read the accounts of the Grand Annual Steeple Chase lately run at Calcutta, and a more striking instance of the folly of constructing too severe a course it is difficult to conceive. Twenty-six horses entered, riders only procurable for eight; of these, one unfortunate jockey killed, a second severely hurt, whilst five out of the eight horses which did start appear not to have been able to get round the course at all!!! The present therefore appears a favorable opportunity for making a few remarks on the subject.

The object of the Committee undoubtedly should be to construct such a course that a flat racer should not be able to gallop through his fences and win by his turn of speed. So far so good; but it ought also to be borne in mind that it is equally their duty not to try to kill jockeys or break their bones. A fast horse galloping through his fences is, I admit, as a steeple chase, a farce, but not a bit greater farce than a race where slow cart horses can canter round at a snail's pace taking big fences in superior style. The course should be so constructed as not to favour *slow* horses who are big jumpers any more than *fast* horses who are *indifferent* ones. A really good steeple chaser should combine speed with fair fencing powers; and a moderately stiff course is far more likely to produce a good race than one where extremes in the size of the fences is allowed to prevail.

Now, in fixing on our standard of what a moderately stiff course means, there are certain considerations which in this country should always be borne in mind. First, Arabs, generally speaking, are not good jumpers. Secondly, the Walers, though much better than the Arabs, have not, as a rule, had that special training which makes the perfection of a hunter in England, and enables them to take big fences at speed. Thirdly, the horses in this country, it matters not what their breed, have not sufficient opportunities of perfecting themselves in their profession, because the ground over which they hunt, as a rule, does not present those peculiar fences which they are expected to get over in a steeple chase. Fourthly, the riders, who are amateurs, though often with pluck enough to risk their necks on the greenest of horses, in many cases have not, from want of experience, sufficient skill in the handling of their horses to make up for the defects of their education. Lastly, the ground in this country is very hard, and a fall in consequence too often proportionately severe. With these few preliminary remarks, I shall now proceed to state the principles which, in my opinion, should influence those who are entrusted with the superintendence of the construction of a steeple chase course. To begin with. In jumping height it is not a fair criterion to suppose that because a fresh horse in his own compound can jump a four feet wall when led over it, or even ridden over at a slow collected pace, that therefore a four feet stiff post and rail is a fair fence for that horse in a steeple chase. The conditions are perfectly different; there is a difference of speed and a difference in the state of wind of the horse, to say nothing of the excitement which in a race so often causes a horse not to rise high enough. Under these circumstances 3ft. 3in. for an Arab, and 3ft. 9in. for a Waler, should be the limit in height of non-yielding material. Have the fences higher if you like, but anything over the limits mentioned should be made of a yielding substance such as brushwood, thorns, &c., so that if the horse through being tired or excited should hit it he may have a chance of recovering himself. Regarding the width of the fences, the breadth of the ditch should depend on the nature of the fence. For an Arab, the following would probably be found sufficient—if on the far side of a hurdle 10 feet; if on the near side, 6 feet; if there is a double ditch with a fence between, 5 feet would be broad enough for each cutting; the edge, too, should be sloped off and not scarped. Where Walers *only* are running the ditches might be made a little broader. Above all, the fences should be constructed where the ground on the landing side is soft, and if not so *naturally* it should be made so *artificially*. This could easily be done by ploughing up the landing side to the depth of six or eight inches and removing all hard substances. A fall on hard ground is a dangerous thing, especially when the pace is good, and the Stewards may depend on it there would be less difficulty in getting riders if the precautions proposed by me were adopted. Lastly, let those who are entrusted with the construction of the course, when hesitating as to whether a fence is too big or not, appeal to their own consciences as to whether they would like to ride over it themselves, and, if they feel squeamish at the thought, let them remember that jockeys value their life and limbs quite as much as other people.

In conclusion, I do not for one moment wish to assert that if the fences were cut down to the limits proposed there would be no falls, for every one knows that a very small fence does occasionally throw a horse down, and falls will occur in steeple chases, no matter how the course is constructed; but certain reasonable precautions are imperative, and the Stewards should remember that good-natured jocks are risking their necks for the pleasure and speculation of the public, and it is only reasonable therefore that they should be treated with consideration.—Yours, &c.

W. A. S. P.

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BOREE BUNDER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I would solicit space in your columns to point out a public want in the shape of a landing-place at the Boree Bunder. This bunder is a great thoroughfare for passengers embarking for and disembarking from vessels trading to such ports as Cutch, Rutnagherry, Anginwell, &c., &c., and in addition to that, that of the crews of all country craft,—and they on an average number a hundred, lying off the bunder. The only means of landing now is that which nature has provided, and that, I can assure you Sir, is of the roughest description, insomuch so, that it is really painful to see females, more especially those in an interesting condition, clambering over the uneven ground strewn with large stones to get to and land from boats. That pet institution, the "Bunder Fees," must derive a considerable revenue from the levy of the impost on goods which usually accompany passengers, and it is, I think, only reasonable to expect that in return its representative, Mr. Ryan, should adopt measures to immediately supply the want I have mentioned; and I don't think I can be blamed for saying that its absence shows—to use the mildest term—a great amount of thoughtlessness. As economy is the order of the day, and a stone pier may be thought too expensive an undertaking, I would suggest that a wooden one be constructed, which could be done at a very moderate cost, and would *pro tem* answer as well.

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

BOMBAY.

IT is stated that Colonel James, Commissariat Examiner, is to be appointed Resident at Katmandu.

INFANTICIDE.—The body of a new-born native child was found by the police yesterday morning in a dust bin in Mahomed Syed Mookhree Street.

ALL the followers who accompanied Jemnabae, Ranee of the late Khunderao, Gaekwar, have returned to Baroda. The Ranee is still at Poona, awaiting the settlement of her allowance.

THE KING OF SIAM.—It is the bungalow of Mr. Jewraz Baloo at Malabar Hill, and not of Mr. Nowrojee Ardaseer Davur, that has been rented for the King of Siam.

VEHAR LAKE.—The height of water in the tower of Vehar Lake up to Saturday last measured 42 feet 7 tenths; on the corresponding date of the previous year it was 52 feet.

DISTRICT PLEADERS' EXAMINATION.—We understand that about 415 candidates are to appear at the examination for the office of district pleaders, which commences from Monday next.

PICK-POCKET.—Tatia Baloo, a Hindoo vagrant, was yesterday sentenced by the Senior Magistrate to receive fifteen stripes, for stealing from the pocket of one Sewram Jeyram a ten rupee note and four rupees in cash.

THEFT OF WEARING APPAREL.—In the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, a Maratha named Balla Ramjee was sentenced by Mr. Cooper to receive ten stripes, for stealing several pieces of wearing apparel belonging to one Antone John.

THE PETITION OF THE NERIAD PEOPLE.—The *Jam-i-Jamshed* states that the reply given by Government to the people of Neriad, who prayed for a class to be opened in connection with the Gujerat Training College for teaching useful manual arts, is not satisfactory.

HIGHWAY ROBBERIES AT AHMEDABAD.—The *Sumsheer Bahadur* complains that the crime of highway robbery has considerably increased of late in the Ahmedabad district. Very recently highway robberies took place in three of the talookas of the collectorate.

VAGRANCY ACT.—James Bennett, a European, was charged before the Magistrate at the Girgaum Police Court yesterday with being a vagrant and wandering about without any visible means of subsistence. He was ordered to be sent to the Government work-house under the Vagrancy Act.

VICTORIA THEATRICAL COMPANY.—It will be seen from an advertisement in another column that the above company give another performance to-night for native families. No play presents greater charms for native ladies than the sensational play of "Goolay-Bukavlee;" and the company may reasonably look out for a bumper house to-night.

THEFT AT THE BOREE BUNDER STATION.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Connon, a Hindoo broker named Govind Ganesh was charged with stealing a bale of dry ginger, the property of the G. I. P. Railway Company. He admitted the offence and was sentenced to receive twenty stripes, to be inflicted on the goods' platform, Boree Bunder Station.

TWO MORE DEATHS FROM THE FALL OF A HOUSE IN THE NATIVE TOWN.—Rahutbaee, girl, aged about nine years, and Dewkee, woman, aged about forty years, who were seriously injured by the falling of a house in Comber Bowel Street on the 26th ultimo, died on Monday at the Jamsetjee Hospital. The matter was reported to the Coroner, who issued a warrant for the disposal of the bodies.

EXAMINATION FOR THE OFFICE OF SUBORDINATE JUDGE AND VAKEEL.—We understand that the Judges of the High Court have appointed a committee of the following gentlemen to conduct the examination of candidates for the office of Subordinate Judge and of Vakeel:—The Hon. Mr. Justice Melvill, Mr. Raymond West, Registrar of the High Court, and Mr. Branson, barrister-at-law.

PROGRAMME OF MUSIC to be played by the Band of H. M.'s 83rd (County of Dublin) Regiment at the Colaba Bandstand this evening:—

March	Der narrische Kerl	Pavlis.
Overture	Dragon de Villars	Millart.
Selection	Grand Duches	Offenbach.
Valse	Perichole	Coote.
Introduction with Chorus	Ernani	Zimmer.
Galop	Hit and Miss	Hertel.

MURDER AT BELGAUM.—A short time ago, at a Court of Criminal Sessions held at Belgaum before M. Sandwith, Esq., Acting Session Judge, one Mallapa Nursapa, aged thirty years, caste Canarese dhobie, was charged under section 302 of the Indian Penal Code with murder, by stabbing with a knife or knives one Summapa Tummana, dhobie, and Gowree, woman. The accused was convicted and sentenced to death. The High Court on a review of the proceedings confirmed the sentence of death passed upon the accused.

THE MAMLUTDAR OF AHMEDABAD.—A few days ago Mr. Cassinath Mahadew, the mamlutdar of Ahmedabad, visited Keshawa Prasad, the head of the Swami Narsyen persuasion at Ahmedabad, on some business. When about to leave Keshawa wished to present the mamlutdar with wearing apparel, &c. Mr. Cassinath refused to accept the present, but Keshawa pressed him to accept it, and said that every officer who had visited him had accepted similar presents. The mamlutdar, when pressed very much to accept the present, brought it with him, and has sent it, with a report of how he got it, to the Collector of the district.

THE LATE POLICE INSPECTOR OF BROACH.—It will be remembered that in the course of last year Cowashaw Rustomjee, late inspector of police at Broach was tried before Mr. M. J. Entee, then full-power magistrate of the station, for criminal misappropriation, and was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 1,000. The accused appealed against the decision of the full power magistrate to the District Judge of Surat, who confirmed the conviction and sentence passed upon him. We now learn that an appeal has been preferred to the High Court against the above conviction and sentence on behalf of the accused.

THE EXTRAORDINARY REVENGE UPON A PRIEST FOR REFUSING TO ATTEND A FUNERAL.—On Saturday, the 28th January, the Rev. Antonio Pereira appeared before Mr. Cooper, the Second Magistrate of Police, and obtained summonses against four persons charging them with criminal trespass, intimidation, and insult. The charges were preferred in consequence of the defendants having placed a coffin containing a corpse on the dining-table of the complainant because he had refused to attend a funeral. Dr. Dallas (Messrs Dallas and Lynch) yesterday appeared before the magistrate on behalf of the complainant, stating that each of the defendants had tendered an ample apology, which had been accepted by his client, and consequently he had no wish to press the charges. Charges therefore withdrawn.

EXCITEMENT AMONG THE BOMBAY BARRISTERS.—We hear that there has been considerable excitement among the members of the Bombay Bar for the last two days, consequent upon the action proposed to be taken by a well known European member against a native member of it, and that the latter gentleman is threatened with disbarment. Matters have taken a serious turn; and a meeting of all the members, with the exception of one or two, was held yesterday at the office of Mr. Lang to consider the points of difference between the two learned gentlemen. The complication seems to have arisen out of the recent proceedings connected with the notorious "Baroda Jewel Case"; and crimination and re-crimination by one gentleman against the other follow in its train. We have not been able to learn the result of the meeting, which was a private one.

THE HINDOO PRAYER MEETING.—The Hindu community of Bombay are making grand preparations to congregate on the 20th instant to offer up prayers to God for the recovery of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales. But we are extremely sorry to see party feelings exhibited even in such a sacred cause. Two batches of gentlemen have put forth, as will appear from our advertisement columns, two different invitations to assemble at two different places at the same hour to offer up prayers. Why this division? But this is not all. We find one gentleman, Mr. Venayekrao Juggonnath Sunkersett, figuring in both the invitations. How does he expect the public to honour his invitation at both places? There appears something shabby in this affair, and Mr. Venayek makes himself little in the eyes of the public by such childlike want of firmness.—*Indu-Prakash.*

SHIPPING ITEMS.

THE S.S. TAGUS left Suez for Bombay on the 4th February.

THE ship BOMBAY, 955 tons, Captain F. C. Jordon, arrived yesterday from Newcastle with a cargo of 1,338 tons of coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Ewart, Latham & Co.

THE BARQUE OCEAN, 533 tons, Captain J. Roturior, arrived on the 5th instant from Bordeaux (7th October) with a general cargo. The vessel is consigned to Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons.

THE SHIP TETHYS, 1,219 tons, Captain J. G. Evans, arrived yesterday from Cardiff (8th October) with a cargo of 1,694 tons of coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Edward Bates & Co.

THE SHIP CORA, 1,400 tons, Captain R. H. Coombs, arrived yesterday from Shields (29th September) with a cargo of 1,950 tons of coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Grendon, Tippet & Co.

THE SHIP CITY OF PEKIN, 893 tons, Captain A. McEachon, arrived on the 5th instant from Glasgow (27th October) with a general cargo. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. W. Nicol & Co.

STATE OF THE TIDE AT BOMBAY.

HIGH WATER. Time. H. M.	HIGH WATER. Height. FT. IN.	FEBRUARY.	LOW WATER. Time. H. M.	LOW WATER. Height. FT. IN.
9 37 m	4 0	Wednesday ... 7	4 0 m	2 7
10 49 a	7 1		4 1 a	7 11
10 31 m	4 9	Thursday 8	4 50 m	3 8
11 30 a	7 6		4 51 a	8 2
11 26 m	5 5	Friday 9	5 36 m	4 8
			5 38 a	8 2
0 8 m	7 11	Saturday.. ... 10	6 19 m	5 8
0 15 a	5 10		6 22 a	7 9
0 47 m	7 10	Sunday 11	7 2 m	6 1
1 0 a	5 9		7 6 a	7 1
1 27 m	7 5	Monday...... 12	7 42 m	6 2
1 44 a	5 4		7 45 a	5 11
2 0 m	6 8	Tuesday........ 13	8 21 m	5 11
2 28 a	4 7		8 27 a	4 7

New Moon—9th, 6h. 42m., A.M

THE PERSIAN FAMINE FUND.

YESTERDAY afternoon a meeting of the Persian Famine Committee was held in the Town Hall. The Honourable Munguldas Nathubhoy, C.S.I., occupied the chair, and among those present were Captain Robinson, Narayen Wassudew, Esq., Kurim Mahomed Sullimon, Esq., W. M. Wood, Esq., and Gerald Seymour Fitzgerald, Esq., Honorary Secretary.

The Chairman proposed, and Captain Robinson seconded—"That the Honorary Secretary be empowered to draw cheques from the Bank of Bombay from time to time as they may be required."

An appeal having been made by Pére Arekelian on behalf of the Christian community in Persia, it was proposed by the Chairman, and seconded by Captain Robinson—"That Father Arekelian be informed by the Honorary Secretary that the committee regret that they are unable to comply with his request to vote a donation for the exclusive relief of the Christian community in Persia, but would prefer that their relief should be distributed through Colonel Pelly, whose local knowledge will enable him to render assistance where it is most required."

A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

HIGH COURT.

(Before CHIEF JUSTICE WESTROPP.)

ACTION UPON A BOND.

AFTER the case Nurseydas Jitram against Gungapa bin Sewmortee had been postponed,

Mr. Leathes (instructed by Messrs. Keir, Prescott, and Winter) appeared for the plaintiffs in the case Cowasjee Jamsetjee and Ruttonjee Jamsetjee against Major A. P. Davis. The summons had been served on Major Davis at Kurrachee, but no appearance was made. He was now pursued upon a bond, which had conditioned for payment of Rs. 1,000 at 9 per cent. per annum, and was payable by two equal instalments of Rs. 500 on the 18th February 1871 and the 18th February 1872, with compound interest for the sum, and in case of default at the rate of 9 per cent per annum, and in default of payment of the first instalment it was to be recoverable by the plaintiff.

Ruttonjee, one of the plaintiffs, was called as a witness, and deposed to the amount of the bond, and that no payment had been made by Major Davis either on account of principal or interest.

Mr. Leathes asked for a decree for the sum of Rs. 1,166 11, with interest calculated from the 18th February 1871 down to the 28th November 1872, and for a decree for further interest till judgment at the same rate and the usual rate from judgment at the rate of 6 per cent. until payment.

The Chief Justice—I will say with interest at 9 per cent, but the bond is very informal. I give a decree for the plaintiffs for Rs. 1,000, with compound interest thereon at 9 per cent. per annum from the 18th February 1871 down to the 6th February 1872, and costs, and simple interest on the amount of this judgment from the 6th February till payment.

CASE FOR THE LONG CAUSE LIST—WALJIBHOY KHIJAR AND OTHERS v. PEERBHOY ESSUBJEE AND ANOTHER.

Mr. Bala Mungesh Wagle appeared for the plaintiffs, and Mr. Starling for the defendants.

Mr. Starling—We have filed a written statement, and apply for consent to transfer the cause to the long cause list. The plaintiffs have been communicated with, but they consent only to the case being postponed for a month pending negotiations for settlement. The action is brought upon a contract for the sale of rattan canes. We admit the contract, but when the canes were sent we refused to take them because their quality was inferior. Thereupon a reference was made to certain parties, and they told us to take them, and they would decide what allowance should be made to us for the difference of quality, and the award was that we should pay a price less than was originally agreed upon. We have calculated the value of these canes, and we have brought the balance into Court. Of course we shall have to prove all these facts, and I think your Lordship could hardly take it as a short cause.

Mr. Wagle—We deny that there was any reference whatever made as is alleged in the written statement, and I am instructed to mention that this is an attempt to gain time. The money brought into Court is not what the plaintiffs claim.

Mr. Starling—Rs. 246 have been brought here.

Mr. Wagle—But what is wanted is Rs. 2,185, with interest from December last.

The Chief Justice—What is the payment which has been made on account?

Mr. Wagle—Rs. 10,900 for canes. From the account annexed to the plaint in this case it will be seen that payments have been made from day to day after the alleged reference made.

The Chief Justice—That might still be in pursuance of the arrangement made by the arbitrators. The case is certainly not one for a short cause.

Mr. Wagle wanted to have the case called on at an early day.

The Chief Justice—It does not strike me as a short cause, and I do not see why your clients should have a preference over others who have been waiting.

Mr. Wagle—I must submit, of course, to your Lordship's decision.

The Chief Justice—I think so.

Mr. Starling applied for costs.

The Chief Justice—Costs of the day to be costs in the cause, and then whoever is in the wrong will have to pay.

SHREEKISSON BHIKUNCHUND v. OOMEDMUL RUTTUNCHUND.

Mr. Starling appeared for the plaintiff, and there was no appearance made for defendant, although it was proved that he had been duly served with a summons upon the 21st January. The action arose from a settled account, and Rs. 1,336 had been paid out by the plaintiff on the defendant's behalf, of which only Rs. 300 had been repaid.

The Chief Justice decided to hear the case on Friday or Saturday, to allow of the production of necessary witnesses.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA v. JORAWURMUL GUNGHADUR.

Mr. Inverarity (instructed by Messrs. Manisty and Fletcher) appeared for the plaintiff. No appearance for the defendant, although the summons had been received by him at Akola. The action was for Rs. 2,525 2-0.

Cursetjee Cooverjee, clerk to Messrs. Farrar and Company, was called, and stated that 99 bales of cotton were consigned, through Messrs. Farrar, to England by the defendant. (Shown bills.) He drew these two bills against Farrar and Company against these consignments. The cotton was consigned to Liverpool, and the bills were drawn upon Wright, Jarvis, & Co., payable six months after sight. One bill was for £1,000 and the other for £89. They were drawn in favour of John Farrar & Co. They were endorsed by John Farrar in favour of the National Bank. On the 20th February 1871 he received a notice that the bills had been dishonoured in London, where they were accepted for payment.

Thomas Mathieson, acting accountant of the National Bank, said he received the notice of dishonour from the previous witness, and that the acting manager of the Bank had written to the defendant at Akola demanding payment of Rs. 2,525, the deficiency on the realisation of goods against his two drafts on Messrs. Wright

Mr. Fletcher (of Messrs. Manisty and Fletcher, solicitors,) deposed that a formal letter had been sent to the defendant, stating that if the amount of deficiency upon the 99 bales of cotton hypothecated to the Bank against his two drafts upon Messrs. Wright, Jarvis, and Co., Liverpool, and which drafts were dishonoured, were not paid, legal proceedings would be taken.

Mr. Inverarity then asked decree for Rs. 2,525-2, with interest at 9 per cent., from the 3rd May 1871.

The Chief Justice granted the decree asked for, with costs, and simple interest on the judgment.

NON-APPEARANCE.

The case of Abdool Hoossein Shaik and another vs. the Great Eastern Spinning Company was struck off through non-appearance of parties.

This was all the small causes.

THE CANARA LAND SETTLEMENT CASE.

IN the High Court yesterday, Mr. Anstey appeared before the Chief Justice, Sir Michael Westropp, and in the case of Vykoonta Bapoojee against Colonel Anderson, Settlement Commissioner for the Districts of Dharwar, Canara, Belgaum, Sattara, and Kulladghee, and Mr. Shaw Stewart, Collector of Canara, moved for a rule for the defendants to show cause why they should not be restrained from proceeding to seizure and sale under the assessments imposed by one or other of them, and which assessments were in question in the High Court of Bombay and other Courts; and why, after the hearing of the rule, an *ad interim* injunction to the like effect should not go. Mr. Anstey then read the following affidavit, which professes to point out certain proceedings of Government in the case:—

I, Bapoojee Vykoont, formerly of Carwar, and at present residing in Bombay, the son and constituted attorney of the abovenamed plaintiff, solemnly affirm and say as follows:—

1. That in or about the month of September last, that is to say about five months after the institution of this suit in the District Court of Carwar, the Collector of Canara, the second defendant in this suit, sold one of the pieces of land mentioned in the plaint filed in this suit owing to the plaintiff having objected to payment of the enhanced assessment levied according to the new settlement made under Bombay Act I. of 1865, and applied the proceeds towards satisfaction of such enhanced assessment.

2. That in December last the said defendant, as I am informed and believe to be true, issued and served on the plaintiff a notice for payment of the assessment according to the new scale, and thereby threatened that in default of payment of such assessment his lands would be sold by public auction.

3. That the plaintiff has repeatedly applied to the said second defendant both in writing and orally for an order that during the pendency of this suit the recovery of increased assessment be stayed, or that assessment in respect of the said lands may be levied at the old fixed rates, but the said defendant has refused to accede to plaintiff's application. The assessment in respect of the plaintiff's land according to the old rate amounts to Rs. 200-5-7, whereas the same according to the new settlement amounts to more than Rs. 553.

4. That the plaintiff is greatly apprehensive that the said second defendant will enforce the order made by him for the recovery of the increased assessment by sale of the plaintiff's land during the pendency of this suit, and thereby cause the plaintiff serious injury and put him to great damages, unless the said defendants be by an order and injunction of this Hon. Court restrained from enforcing payment of such increased assessment until the disposal of this suit or until further orders.

5. That similar recovery of increased assessment is enforced from other landowners in the said district, although the object of having this cause transferred into this Court was that this suit being a representative case the decision of this Court therein should guide decision in other similar suits which are already or might hereafter be filed against the abovenamed defendants, and that the rights of the parties as to the increased assessment might be fully ascertained.

6. That copies of the correspondence passed between the solicitors for the plaintiff and defendants are I am informed and believe hereunto annexed, and marked A, B, and C.

VYKOONT BAPOOJEE vs. THE SURVEY AND SETTLEMENT COMMISSIONER, &c.

Dear Sir,—I am informed by the plaintiff's agent that the defendants are enforcing payment of the increased assessment in respect of the lands in that district of Canara, although the suit is pending here. This suit is a representative case, and has been consented to be transferred here with a view to decide the general question, and no steps ought to be taken by Government against the landowners in the said district for payment of the increased rent assessment until the disposal of this suit. I have therefore to request you to be so good as to let me know whether the Government will put a stop to the operation of this Act, and enforcement of increased tax until the disposal of this suit, or otherwise I shall have to apply to the Court in reference to the same. An early answer is requested.—Yours truly,

Bombay, 24th Jan. 1872. C. TYABJEE.

VYKOONT BAPOOJEE vs. THE SURVEY AND SETTLEMENT COMMISSIONER.

Dear Sir,—I have to draw your attention to my letter to you of the 25th instant. An early answer is requested.—Yours truly,

Bombay, 26th Jan. 1872. C. TYABJEE.

SETTLEMENT COMMISSIONER vs. VYKOONT BAPOOJEE.

Dear Sir,—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of yesterday's and to-day's date, and I have forwarded copies to Government, and on being instructed will reply to you in due course.—Yours truly,

Bombay, 26th Jan. 1872. RISLEY V. HEARN.

Mr. Anstey, after reading the affidavit, said—Since I have received this brief, I am informed by telegram this forenoon that a piece of the plaintiff's land has been actually sold.

The Chief Justice—In respect of this claim?

Mr. Anstey—Yes.

The Chief Justice—That is rather a curious proceeding.

Mr. Anstey—It is.

The Chief Justice—I understand there has been a sale before the removal of this case on account of this increased assessment. Am I to understand that there has been a further sale as you are informed now?

Mr. Anstey—There has been a further notice of seizure sworn to by affidavit which has been perfected since the affidavit was prepared, as my client has been informed by telegram.

Mr. Anstey then said he was informed that the property had been "attached."

The Chief Justice—That is a very different matter. However, that is not mentioned in the affidavit, and I cannot take notice of a mere oral statement. Nevertheless, you seem to have sufficient cause for a rule *nisi* for injunction. Even if the rule is made absolute with regard to the plaintiff's land only, it seems to me, considering that the cause has been brought up here as a representative cause at the desire of Government, an extraordinary proceeding to levy or attempt to levy the enhanced rent until the representative cause were first disposed of.

Mr. Anstey—Then will your Lordship's order run thus, "The defendants in this suit, which is considered as representative" &c.?

The Chief Justice—No; I will not say anything about that. This cause is pending in this Court, and the proper course for the plaintiffs in the smaller suits at Canara will be, if the defendants persist in going on with the levying of the enhanced rate, and if the plaintiff here succeeds in obtaining an injunction, to apply to the Court at Canara for an injunction, which will likely be granted if the decision here is accepted as a guide.

Mr. Anstey—I was not present when the consolidation rule was obtained——

The Chief Justice—There was no consolidation rule.

Mr. Anstey—Then I cannot understand how this can be treated as a representative suit.

The Chief Justice—It may be accepted as a guide by the courts below. The statement that it was a representative suit was made simply by the Advocate General and concurred in apparently by the other side, but there was no consolidation rule.

Mr. Anstey—Then I would ask your Lordship to omit in the order the words "in this case only."

The Chief Justice—I say that it is only in this case I would grant it.

Mr. Anstey—But I was apprehensive that you would express that in the order.

The Chief Justice—No; there is no necessity for expressing it on the face of the order, but of course it will be perfectly understood that the injunction will be applied to this case only.

The order of the Court was then drawn out as follows—"That the Court grant a rule to show cause why the defendants respectively should not be restrained from enforcing or proceeding to enforce payment of the enhanced assessment mentioned in the affidavit until the hearing of the cause; and further order an *ad interim* injunction to go against them proceeding to levy or otherwise until the return of this rule—the same to be returnable on Saturday the 17th inst. A copy to be served on the Government Solicitor."

The Chief Justice told the Prothonotary to speed the drawing out of the order.

The next hearing on the motion will accordingly take place on the 17th inst. before the Chief Justice and Justice Melville.

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.

THE following epitome of the reports on the state of the season and prospects of the crops up to the end of January appears the *Gazette of India*:—

If we trisect the continent of India by east and west lines, running—one through the great central mountain ranges above Nagpore, and the other through the high table-land between the Godavery and the Kistna rivers—we shall find each of the three divisions presenting a uniform and distinct phase in the subjoined returns.

In the northernmost, including the Punjab, N. W. Provinces, Oudh, and the greater part of Bengal, the weather has been damp or showery, and the spring-crops generally give fair promise, though in places, especially in Oudh and the N. W. Provinces, they have been injured by rain, hail, or blight. To the extreme east the weather has been drier, and the prospects are uniformly good.

In the central division, which comprises a portion of the Central Provinces, the Berars, parts of Chota Nagpore, and Cuttack, and the two northern districts of the Madras Presidency, there continues a marked, though not as yet severe, drought, felt most apparently in the districts of Ganjam and Vizagapatam.

In the southern division, that is, in Mysore and the remaining districts of the Madras Presidency, the weather has been dry, and the agricultural prospects are almost universally favourable.

No report has been received from Bombay and Rajpootana.

THE BURIAL GROUNDS AND BURNING GROUNDS BILL.

THE following is the Report of the Select Committee appointed to consider the Bill for the Regulation of Burial-grounds and Burning grounds in the territories subject to the Government of Bombay:—

The Select Committee appointed to consider the provisions of Bill No. 7 of 1870 (A Bill for the Regulation of Burial-grounds and Burning-grounds in the territories subject to the Government of Bombay) beg to report that they approve of the principle of the Bill.

A clause has been added to section 3 rendering it incumbent on the Collector or other officer under this Act to provide a burial or burning-ground, or place for the exposure of the dead, in lieu of the ground or place directed to be disused for the above purposes, and directing that in order to avoid inconvenience to the public the new burial or burning ground or place for the exposure of the dead should be provided before the old one is closed.

Section 5 has been expanded into three sections, for the sake of increased clearness, and the duty of providing the funds for burial or burning-grounds established under this Act has been imposed upon the Municipal Commissioners in those places where Act XXVI. of 1850 is in force, and upon the Local Fund Committees in other places.

Some slight verbal alterations have been made in section 9, and in the title of the Bill.

(Signed) H. P. ST. G. TUCKER.
MUNGULDASS NUTHOOBHOY.
M. K. KENNEDY.
JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY.

5th February 1872.

A NOISY PIECE OF CROCKERY.—The cup that cheers.

THE drum major who ran away from Chickamanga when reproached with cowardice, replied—"I'd rather be a coward all my life than be a corpse fifteen minutes!"

THE BOMBAY CIVIL FUND FRAUDS.

AT the Criminal Sessions of the High Court yesterday, the case of the Queen v. Gunputrow Madhowrow, head clerk in the Bombay Civil Fund office, was tried before Sir Charles Sargent and a common jury. The prisoner was charged with forgery, abetment of forgery, and criminal misappropriation in respect of two contingent bills for Rs. 750 and Rs. 310 drawn upon the fund. In the language of the indictment, he was charged with fraudulently making false documents for the above amounts, purporting to be receipts, acknowledging the payments of money signed by Mr. Herbert Mills Birdwood, the secretary of the Civil Fund, with the intention of causing it to be believed that such documents were made with the authority of the said Mr. Birdwood, by whose authority he knew that they were not made; 2, with abetting the above offence; and 3, with using as genuine false documents. Mr. Ferguson and Mr. Farran, instructed by Messrs. Hearn, Cleveland, and Peile, prosecuted; and Mr. Scoble, instructed by Messrs. Dallas and Lynch, appeared for the defence.

Before the trial commenced, Mr. Ferguson obtained the permission of the Court to proceed upon the first six of the charges only, namely, those in respect of the items of Rs. 750 and Rs. 310, which would, he said, greatly simplify the case.

Mr. Ferguson, in addressing the jury, briefly stated the facts of the case. This prosecution was instituted by members of the Bombay Civil Fund against the prisoner, who in 1870-71 was the head clerk in the Civil Fund office. He took advantage of his position and forged, or abetted the forgery of, contingent bills drawn upon the fund. The two bills in reference to which he was at present charged were for Rs. 750 and Rs. 310. The Civil Fund was subscribed to and maintained by members of the Civil Service. All the members contributed a monthly subscription, which was not paid in cash, but was deducted by the Accountant General out of the monthly salaries of the members. The Accountant General furnished to the Secretary a monthly statement of the receipts and payments on account of the fund, which was invested in trustees. The bills for contingent expenses were submitted to the trustees for sanction, and upon their being initialed by the assistant secretary and signed by the secretary, they were paid at the Government Treasury. There were certain officers connected with the fund, namely, the secretary, a Covenanted servant, the assistant secretary, an Uncovenanted servant, and three clerks. The secretary was allowed Rs. 13 a month for stationery; and other sums were allowed for contingent expenses by bills drawn upon the treasury. But besides these, there were other expenses of printing the proceedings of the meetings for the information of the members. The prisoner, as head clerk, drew up memoranda of the current bills due and submitted them with the bills for examination and sanction. These were initialed by the assistant secretary and signed by the secretary. The bill was then receipted and taken by the clerk to the General Treasury for payment. It was the duty of the assistant secretary, when the money was brought, to make an entry of the receipt of the money in his cash-book, and make it over to the prisoner for the purpose of being paid to the parties to whom it was due. It was the duty of the prisoner to pay the bills, and to append the receipted bills to the memoranda, and then they were entered in the books as paid. It was the duty of the prisoner to make out a yearly statement of accounts from the monthly statements. This was checked by the assistant secretary, with the assistance of the prisoner. The yearly statement was then sent to the Accountant General to be audited. This was the general system of check and counter-check. Asking the jury to bear in mind this practice of the office, the learned counsel briefly stated the facts connected with the present charge. Prisoner took to Mr. Hynes the yearly statement ending 31st March 1871; prisoner sat by his side; and they carefully checked off all the items with the statements furnished by the Accountant General. Upon that a fair copy was prepared in July last, and it was sent for audit to the Accountant General. In the following month prisoner went and told Mr. Hynes that he was informed by a clerk in the Accountant General's office that two items of Rs. 750 and Rs. 310 had been omitted from the yearly statement. Mr. Hynes having still confidence in the prisoner, ordered a supplementary statement to be prepared of the two items of Rs. 750 and Rs 310. It was prepared by prisoner and initialed by Mr. Hynes, and was then submitted to Mr. Birdwood, who refused to sign it, remarking that the omission must be the result of gross carelessness. After some conversation with Mr. Hynes, however, Mr. Birdwood subsequently signed the supplementary statement on the 2nd September last. On the 2nd December, Mr. Hynes and Mr. Birdwood had some conversation about the two contingent bills referred to. Prisoner then said he had shewn the bills to Mr. Hynes. He was asked to produce them again. He made a show of searching for them, and said they could not be found. Here, therefore, independent of Mr. Hynes' statement, was the prisoner's admission that he had produced the two bills to Mr. Hynes. After communication with the Accountant General's office, the two bills as well as others were discovered to be forgeries. It was found that the two items of Rs. 750 and Rs. 310 were wholly fictitious and had never been paid. On the 3rd December, Mr. Birdwood sent for the prisoner and took down his statement in writing, in which prisoner said that the clerk Soares was never sent to the Treasury to cash the bills. The Treasury clerks would be called, and they would state that Soares did cash the bills and received the money. Soares admitted, in the presence of Mr. Birdwood, that the prisoner sent him to cash the bills, and that he got the money and paid it to him. Prisoner and Soares were then given in custody. The latter was subsequently discharged, as there was no evidence against him. The jury would perhaps incline to the conclusion, upon the evidence to be adduced, that there was no clear proof that the prisoner committed the forgeries; but there could be no doubt that he was fully cognisant of the other charges; that he knew that the bills were forged, and with that knowledge used them as genuine.

Mr. Herbert Mills Birdwood said he was at present Judge of Rutnagherry and a member of the Bombay Civil Service. He was Secretary of the Bombay Civil Service Fund. It is a fund which is supported by contributions by members of the Civil Service, and the object of it is to provide pensions. Upcountry, the deductions from the monthly salaries of the members are made by the Collectors, and in Bombay by the Accountant General. The office establishment in Bombay consisted of witness himself, Mr. Hynes, assistant secretary, and three clerks Gunputrao, Sadanand, and Soares. The payments on account of the fund were never made in witness's office. There were contingent expenses in the office for printing, the pay of the clerks, &c. Contingent bills were prepared in the office. It was the duty of the clerks to prepare the bills and to attach them to a memorandum, shewing the details of the work. The memorandum is generally prepared by the head clerk. It it submitted to the trustees and sanctioned by them. After its sanction it is initialed by the assistant secretary in token of his having examined it; it is then signed by the secretary; and is then sent to Her Majesty's treasury for payment. It is in the nature of a cheque. After its payment the cheque is sent by the treasury to the Accountant General. It remains permanently in the office of the Accountant General as a voucher for the debit in his account. After the money is brought to the office, it is the duty of the assistant secretary to see it disbursed to the parties on whose account it has been drawn. The receipts are filed with the memoranda. There is a cash book kept in the office. It would be the duty of the head clerk to make the entries in the cash book. On the 11th October 1870 there is no entry of Rs. 750, and on the 14th January 1871 there is no entry of Rs. 310. With reference to the monthly accounts received from the Accountant General, the head clerk had a two-fold duty. It was his duty to scrutinise the items in the accounts and to make yearly statements from them. The head clerk keeps those statements. The debit items being very few are not compiled till the end of the year. The item of Rs. 750 appears in the accounts under date 11th October 1870 as a contingency. Under date the 14th January 1871 an item of Rs. 310 appears in the monthly accounts as an item for contingent expenses. There were no corresponding entries of these items in the yearly accounts or compilation. That account is checked by the assistant secretary, and a fair copy is then sent to the Accountant General for audit. The receipt or contingent cheque for Rs. 750 under date 11th October 1870 purported to be signed by witness. It was a very good forgery. There were the initials of Mr. Hynes in a corner. It was a palpable forgery. The paper on which the receipt was drawn was the kind of paper used in witness's office. This bill was never sanctioned by the trustees; and it was entirely a fictitious item. The bill of 14th January 1871 for Rs. 310 was also perfectly fictitious; and the signature and initials on it were forgeries. Witness is shewn the office copy of the supplementary statement which had been sent in to the Accountant General. He minuted on it as being a strange proceeding. It contained the two items of Rs. 750 and Rs. 310. Witness directed a letter to be written to the Accountant General in reference to this supplementary statement. The next witness heard of this statement was on the 2nd December, when he saw Mr. Hynes. He sent for prisoner, who came to his bungalow the next day, a Sunday, and witness took down his (prisoner's) statement, which prisoner signed as correct. On the evening of the following day, witness had a conversation with prisoner, who was then in charge of the police. Soares was also brought there and made a confession as to his having cashed two of the bills. He said they were signed by prisoner and given to him for being cashed.

Cross-examined by Mr. Scoble—The office of the Civil Fund has been located in H. M.'s Mint since October last. Mr. Hynes, the assistant secretary, is Assistant Mint Master; and he sends me papers every day for my signature. I depend upon him and I depend upon every member of the establishment. I cannot say in whose handwriting the two receipts for Rs. 750 and Rs. 310 are written. I cannot say positively. I cannot recognise it as the handwriting of any member of my establishment. I have no memory on the point whether the bill for Rs. 750 was ever brought to my notice. I think it would have struck me as rather a large item. The printing work for my office was done at the Byculla Press. There was a meeting held, I think, on the 12th December 1870; but I don't think the bill for the printing charges would be sent in a month. I had explanations both from Mr. Hynes and the prisoner about the supplementary statement; and I was satisfied with them. On the 4th December, I gave prisoner and Soares in custody of the police. They were brought to my house by the police at 7 o'clock in the evening, and I took down prisoner's statement. I thought I was simply continuing a departmental enquiry. I don't recollect if I cautioned the prisoner.

The prisoner's statement taken by Mr. Birdwood was tendered in evidence, but Mr. Scoole objected to its being received. His Lordship ruled that it should be received, as Mr. Birdwood swore he held out no inducement to prisoner when it was made. The statement was put in and read to the jury.

Mr. Lewis George Hynes said he was Assistant Secretary to the Bombay Civil Fund and Assistant Mint Master. The office of the Civil Fund was in the Mint. On the 19th June, witness and prisoner examined the monthly statements from the Accountant General's and other offices. Prisoner sat in a chair next to him, and witness checked off the items as they were read. There was no entry in the yearly statement under date the 11th October 1870 of Rs. 750, and no item of Rs. 310 under date the 14th January 1871. The yearly account is prepared by the prisoner and is initialed by him. When the prisoner received moneys for contingencies, it was his duty to take it to witness at once. For his own information witness kept a petty supply cash book. In the month of October 1870 there was no item of Rs. 750, and in January 1871 there was no item of Rs. 310. If prisoner had brought those sums, they would certainly have been entered in the cash-book. Rs. 13 was the regular monthly allowance for stationery. In July 1870 the bill for contingent charges amounted to Rs. 510. After the yearly statement had been checked off by witness, it was sent for signature to the Secretary, and afterwards a fair copy was sent to the Accountant General. Prisoner told witness one day that he heard from a clerk in the Accountant General's office that two items had been omitted from the yearly statement for 1870-71. A supplementary statement was, therefore, sent. Witness told prisoner to take the necessary papers to Mr. Birdwood and explain how the mistake had arisen. The supplementary statement was afterwards sent to the Accountant General with a letter explaining the omission. On the 2nd December the prisoner came to witness and said there was another item of Rs. 500 in the Accountant General's statement for 1871, of which he knew nothing. Witness told him to go to the Accountant General's office and examine the bill. Witness then began to have a suspicion about the two former bills, and intended to go and examine them, when he got a letter from Mr. Lushington, the Accountant General, informing him that the two former bills were forgeries. Witness went and saw at once they were forgeries. Witness told prisoner to produce the office copies of the two receipted contingent bills. He said he had shown them to witness. He was told to produce them, but said he could not find them. They were in his custody. Witness made a statement to Mr. Birdwood in prisoner's presence, and it was read out to him after Mr. Birdwood wrote it out. (The statement is put in and read to the jury.) Witness signed the statement in prisoner's presence. These items of Rs. 750 and Rs. 310 represented fictitious, and not actual, claims against the Civil Fund.

Dorabjee Shapurjee, a cashier in the New Bank of Bombay in the Treasury department, produced a book containing an entry of Rs. 750. The amount was paid on 11th October 1870 to G. M. Soares, who signed his name on the back of a contingent bill drawn by the Secretary of the Civil Fund. On 14th January 1871, another bill for Rs. 310 was paid to the same man. It was not witness's duty to scrutinise the signatures on the bills. He paid on the initials of his superior officers. Witness knew Soares, who came to receive payments generally. He also knew the prisoner.

Balajee Canoba was head clerk in H. M. Treasury in October 1870 and January 1871. He scrutinised the bills drawn on account of the Civil Fund, and when signed by Mr. Birdwood, the secretary, they were of course paid. To the best of his belief the signatures on the two bills produced were genuine. The bills were sent the next day to the Accountant General. The two bills in question were initialed by witness. Soares was introduced to witness as a clerk in the Civil Fund office.

George Marian Soares said—I am a clerk in the Civil Fund office. I was under the prisoner, who was head clerk. This contingent bill for Rs. 750 was cashed by me at the Bank of Bombay. Prisoner gave me the bill, and I brought and handed over the amount to the prisoner on the day it bears date. I also cashed the bill for Rs. 310, and paid the amount to the prisoner on the date mentioned in the bill. I also cashed three other bills for the prisoner.

Cross-examined by Mr. Scoble—I was arrested in connection with this charge. I was not in my senses, I was puzzled when I was taken up, and I denied that I had ever been to the Bank of Bombay. I was in custody about eleven days. I was taken out of the dock and placed in the witness-box on the 14th December 1871.

Re-examined—I was represented by Mr. Payne as my solicitor. All I know is that I was discharged. What I have stated here is the truth.

Mr. Scoble addressed the jury at some length on behalf of the prisoner. He would ask the jury if, on the evidence adduced, they believed whether any one of the six charges was established. They were most serious charges, any one of which would deprive a man of his liberty. He would ask whether there was one tittle of evidence as to the commission of the forgery or the abetment of forgery. He would not for a moment deny that the signatures were forgeries; but was there any evidence to show that the prisoner had anything to do with them, or that he participated in or instigated these forgeries? Was there any evidence to show that he instigated or aided the commission of the forgeries? It was not shown that they were in prisoner's handwriting; and the only witness who said anything to connect prisoner with the documents was the man Soares. Who was Soares? The man who, with delicious simplicity, said he at first told a falsehood because he was puzzled, because he was not in his senses. Looking to all the circumstances, the learned counsel would ask the jury to discredit the evidence of Soares as an accomplice. And besides his evidence, there was not one tittle of evidence to bring home the charge to the accused. The learned counsel characterised the administration of the Bombay Civil Fund as lax, with a Secretary at Mazagon, and an Assistant Secretary at the Mint with his own duties to look after, and attending to the fund only in the intervals of leisure. He (Mr. Scoble) declared his conviction that all the officers of the fund were equally responsible; that the same measure of blame and the same measure of punishment should be awarded to all of them equally with the prisoner; and that he (prisoner) should not be made the scapegoat of the negligence of others. There was no reason against the supposition that the prisoner was innocent of the fraud, equally with Mr. Birdwood and equally with Mr. Hynes. It was not for one moment to be supposed that prisoner would risk so much the chances of instant detection. It was on the prisoner's own information that Mr. Hynes was put on the *qui vive*, and not on any intimation from the Accountant General. It would be seen that prisoner on three or four occasions put his head into a noose by giving information to his superior officer, and the learned counsel submitted that such would not be the conduct of a man who had committed forgery; and the jury must remember that it was as much the duty of his superior officers to check the two wrong entries as it was the duty of the prisoner to do so. It was, said the learned counsel, the perfectly voluntary act of the prisoner which attracted the attention of his superiors to this matter; and, if he was a guilty man, he would have quietly held his tongue. Was it probable that a man, who knew himself to be guilty, would go and denounce himself to his superior officers as a culprit? The learned counsel, therefore, submitted that there was no evidence against the prisoner except the allegation of the accomplice Soares. He had put his name on the back of the bills which he cashed, and when he was taken up with the prisoner, he found nothing easier for him to do than to accuse his companion in the hope of ensuring his own safety. The learned counsel commented upon the evidence of Soares, and urged that it was wholly unworthy of credit.

His Lordship having summed up the case, the jury retired to their room for consultation. They found the prisoner guilty of abetment of forgery and using as genuine forged documents. Mr. Ferguson said he could not say whether he would proceed with the second case against the prisoner, without consulting the trustees of the Civil Fund. His Lordship reserved sentence.

THE FAMINE IN PERSIA.

WE have some further news from Persia from Mr. Manockjee Limjee Aturia under date the 9th December Mr. Manockjee says—We have received the news of the fall of rain at Kerman. Two messengers who were bringing the news from Kerman were murdered on the road and were looted of their property. In the Pharus there was a good fall of rain. In the city of Yezd there was no rain in the surrounding places. The price of grain here is just the same. The Persian Parsees have no money to maintain themselves. They have no means to leave the place, and they are also prevented from so doing by the authorities there. The British Agent at Ispahan intimates that in Ispahan the price of grain is increasing and a number of people are leaving their houses on account of starvation. There are about two thousand Armenians in Ispahan at present, and they have come there as beggars. In the villages of Khumcha and Azarbeezan there was rain, but the price of grain is increasing there. News has been received of the rainfall at Gillan and Mazundran, but the price of rice is increasing. In Kome and Kashar the starving population has been provided freely with provision by order of the Shah of Persia. There was a fall of rain at Teheran on the 10th November, and since then it was quite clear till the 2nd December, when slight showers of rain fell; the price of every article of food has been rising. The Shah has ordered a large quantity of wheat to be purchased and sold to the people at one kuronee per maund. About ten thousand people from other places in Persia have arrived in Teheran in destitute circumstances. Every day between twenty to thirty of these men are dying from starvation. At the request of H. H. the Shah a committee has been appointed to adopt measures to give relief to the sufferers. The first meeting of the committee was held on the 27th November last, when it was resolved to give provision, &c., to the beggars, whose number is increasing at Teheran every day. At a second meeting of the committee, held on the 30th November, it was intimated that Mr. Allison, C. B., had given £1,000 and had ordered the purchase of wheat with the money.

INDIAN ITEMS.

COLONEL PHAYRE, Superintendent of the Sind Frontier, will, it is said, be shortly compelled by ill-health to proceed to England. In this case it is likely that Sir Henry Green will succeed him.—*Pioneer.*

MURDER OF A SOLDIER BY A COMRADE.—We have hitherto refrained from mentioning the murder which occurred in the barracks of Her Majesty's 20th Hussars at this station on the evening of the 29th ultimo. It appears that one of the men shot a comrade of his dead with a carbine, the ball passing through the lower part of his face and back of the neck. We have not heard that anything reliable has as yet been elicited as to the cause of it, the man who fired the shot is in hospital, one of his hands being, we hear, severely cut and injured.—*Mofussilite.*

THE OUTRAGES ON THE MILITARY AT BANGALORE.—"Common Sense" writes to the *Bangalore Herald* as follows with regard to the late outrage on a private of the Artillery:—"The European community of Bangalore in general, and the military in particular, are naturally highly indignant at the repeated attacks upon stray soldiers in the town and cantonment. The following reason has been assigned for them, and I am inclined to think it is the correct one. The soldiers have been in the habit of knocking the natives about so much when visiting their barracks that at last the men so treated have vowed that they will pay out any soldier they can catch alone or at an advantage, in the same coin, and they are keeping their vow. I believe there is some truth in this, from the fact that the persons attacked are invariably soldiers in uniform, or else those mistaken for them. Let the commanding officers of regiments and batteries strictly prohibit the maltreatment of natives by soldiers, and these cowardly and villainous attacks will in all probability cease. So long as the natives are abused and knocked about by the soldiers we may be indignant, but we need not wonder that there are reprisals."

PENSIONS AND GRATUITIES.

THE Governor-General in Council is pleased to resolve that, so far as regards payments of annuities in India, the formal annuity warrants issued by the managers of the Bengal Civil Service Annuity Fund, before the 27th October 1871, be regarded as sufficient authority for the payment of the annuities from the General Revenues.

2. As regards the following retired members of the Bengal Civil Service, to whom annuities payable in India have been granted on the old scale since the 24th June 1870,—the date from which the new scale of annuities takes effect, the Governor-General in Council directs that their annuities be raised to £1,000, or Government Rs. 10,666⅔, with effect from the date of their retirement:—

Name.	Date of retirement.
Mr. Charles Francis Montresor	15th Sept. 1870.
Mr. Charles Horne	17th Aug. 1870.
Mr. William Morris Beaufort	11th May 1871.

3. With regard to future applications for annuity, the Governor-General in Council directs the adoption of the rules stated beneath, which should be added under Civil Pension Code, Supplement A, section 4; the present rule 1 under that section becoming rule 2.

4. The deductions prescribed in Civil Pension Code, Supplement A, section 3, were, under the former practice, recovered directly by the managers from officers on leave who drew their leave allowances from the Home Treasury of the Government of India; and also, in some cases, from officers on leave who drew their leave allowances in India. The recoveries will be made through the Annuity Fund Establishments, up to and including the 26th October 1871. After that date, the recoveries will be made, by deduction or otherwise, by the Government of India.

5. Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India will be requested to make in future the necessary deductions from allowances paid at the Home Treasury of the Government of India. The deductions required should always be stated in last pay certificates delivered to officers going on leave.

¶ The following rules regulate the procedure with respect to applications for annuity:—(*a.*) Applications for permission to resign the service, and to obtain an annuity, should, if the officer be in India, be submitted to the Government of India, Madras, or Bombay (as the case may be). If the officer be in Europe, they may be submitted to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

(*b.*) In the Government of India, they are considered first in the Home Department, which, if the application be for an annuity under section 4, should obtain the report of the Comptroller General as to the officer's claim in respect of service and active service, and also as to whether there are any demands against him on account of the deduction prescribed in section 3, or on any other account.

(*c.*) If the resignation of the officer be accepted, the case should be forwarded to the Financial Department, where a Resolution will be recorded, granting the annuity or gratuity to which the officer may be entitled.

(*d.*) The copy of this Resolution forwarded to the officer will be his authority for drawing the annuity or gratuity.

AFGHANISTAN.

CABOOL, 4th January.

"THEY resort to oppression and extortion in the levy of octroi dues on all goods exported from India, excepting indigo. Some 'kafila bashees' (head traders) take Indian goods from Bokhara to Kokund secretly *via* the desert."

Beebee Murwareed, widow of Sirdar Meer Afzul Khan, has arrived at Cabool from Candahar by permission of the Ameer, with her adherents, and His Highness has assigned the harem of the late Ameer Dost Mahomed Khan for her residence. The family and children of Sirdar Abdool Rahman Khan have, however, remained at Candahar by order of the Ameer.

Colonel Ali-gool Khan and Colonel Abdool Ali Khan have been appointed Brigadiers-General in recognition of their services with the army lately arrived from Furrah.

Since the receipt of information regarding the death of Sultan Mahomed Khan (of Lalpoora), Ahmed Ali Khan, Superintendent of the Octroi Department, has, as a matter of precaution, detained kafilas at Cabool until the receipt of a report regarding the security of the road.

A cavalry regiment has been ordered to proceed from Cabool to remain at Nimla, in the Jellalabad territory, during winter, in order that they may receive their food with facility at that place. They will remain there until New Year's day.

A private letter from Mirza Mahomed Tahir Khan, Cabool agent at Bokhara, states that it appeared that after Eed festival he would be permitted by the King of Bokhara to return to Cabool.

8th January.

A man well acquainted with Herat matters has lately arrived at Cabool and states as follows:—

"From the day Sirdar Mahomed Yakoob Khan, the Ameer's son and Governor of Herat, and Meerakhor Ahmed Khan, late Governor of Jellalabad, and now Revenue Agent at Herat, arrived at Herat, the latter has not yet actually held the charge of the civil administration of the province. He only sometimes goes ostensibly to Dufter, and the civil administration is in charge of Bahadoor Khan, a trusted agent of Mahomed Yakoob Khan. The Meerakhor gives out that, as this year will close shortly, the post of Revenue Agent can be held until its conclusion by Bahadoor Khan, and that he will assume the charge of it on New Year's Day.

Sirdar Meer Afzul Khan, Governor of Furrah, sent a letter to the Ameer, to the effect that he did not know the cause of His Highness' displeasure with him, and that if His Highness is dissatisfied with his administration he would refuse to govern the Furrah territory. The Ameer has sent a reply to the Sirdar, expressing his annoyance with him more than ever.

Yesterday the Ameer deported Sirdar Mahomed Shurreef Khan and his two sons, Sirdar Mahomed Hassim Khan and Sirdar Mahomed Tahir Khan, together with four servants, towards Koorum under the escort of Lall Mahomed Khan, Peshkhidmut, and Husson Khan, with one hundred sowars. His Highness has ordered that if, on their arrival at Tul, a British escort does not meet them, they should take these Sirdars to Hungoo in the British territory.

Sirdar Shere Ali Khan, Governor of Candahar, who was summoned to render the accounts of his province, has speedily arrived to-day at Cabool with his ministerial establishment. Sirdar Mahomed Ibraheem Khan, son of the Ameer, went to meet him on the road by order of the Ameer.

11th January.

The departure of a cavalry regiment previously ordered to go to Numla, in the Jellalabad territory, has been deferred, and another cavalry regiment has been sent to Ghorbund and Sheikh Ali for the grazing of horses. Colonel Mirza Ahmed Khan has been warned that if the horses of this regiment continue out of condition he will be dismissed from his command. Almost all the troops at Cabool have been granted leave to go to their homes, and only three infantry regiments have remained for escort, &c.

The Ameer desires that on New Year's day the irregular troops should be dismissed, and new infantry regiments be organized in their place from the Ooloos of the Ghilzai, Kohistan, Wurduk, &c., territories. Arsulla Khan Ghilzai and Moostowfee Hubeeboolla Khan Wurduk have received orders to this effect, and they have sent their servants for this purpose (*i.e.*, recruiting).

THE INDIAN EVIDENCE BILL.

SECOND REPORT OF THE SELECT COMMITTEE.

WE, the undersigned, the members of the Select Committee of the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations, to which the Indian Evidence Bill was referred, have the honour to report that we have considered the Bill and the papers noted in the margin.

1. We have made some alterations in the arrangement of the Bill.

2. We have omitted the definitions of "proof" and "moral certainty" and the sections relating to inferences to be drawn by the Court as being suitable rather for a treatise than an Act.

3. We have omitted the provisions relating to material evidence and have given a new and simple definition of the difference between primary and secondary evidence.

4. We have provided that the Act shall apply to all judicial proceedings, but not to affidavits presented to any Court or officer, nor to proceedings in arbitration.

5. As to the effect of an admission by one of several persons jointly tried for an offence, we have omitted sections 120 and 121 of the original Bill. Instead of these we have provided that when two or more persons are on their trial for the same offence at the same time, and an admission is proved against one of them, which affects others of the accused besides himself, it may be taken into consideration by the Court against all the persons whom it affects.

6. We have re-drawn Chapter VI, as to the exclusion of oral by documentary evidence, so as to make the sections more distinct and complete. We believe that they now represent the English law on the subject freed from certain refinements which would not be suitable for this country.

7. Exception was taken to the Bill in several quarters on the ground that it did not sufficiently dispose of the matter of presumptions. We have reconsidered this subject with attention, and have provided for it as follows:

Some presumptions have the effect of laying the burden of proof on particular persons in particular cases. These we have dealt with in sections 103 to 108 of the new Bill.

A conclusive presumption is a direction by the law that the existence of one fact shall, in all cases, be inferred from proof of another. This we have provided for in sections 111, 112.

We have substituted the term 'conclusive proof' in these instances for that of 'necessary inference', which was employed for the same purpose in the first draft of the Bill.

Other presumptions are in substance mere maxims by which the Court ought to be guided in the interpretation of facts. Theoretically they are regarded in English law in a different light, that is to say, as artificial rules which the Court is bound to follow as to the inferences to be drawn from facts. Practically, however, so many exceptions are made that the difference between a presumption of law and a presumption of fact is hardly traceable. The distinction appears to us altogether unsuitable for this country and likely to produce great inconvenience if it were introduced. We have accordingly, by section 113, put all such presumptions in the position of mere presumptions of fact with which the Court can deal at its discretion.

We have provided in the Chapter on the Burden of Proof that a notification in the *Gazette* that a territory has been ceded to a Native State shall be conclusive proof of a valid cession at the date mentioned in the notification. The object of this section is to set at rest questions which, as we are informed, have arisen on this subject.

The subject of presumptions as to documents is a very special matter, and appears to us to belong to the subject of documentary evidence, under which head we have placed it.

Lastly, many subjects are treated by English writers under the head of presumptions which appear to us to belong rather to different branches of the substantive law, *e. g.*, the presumption that every one knows the law is in reality a branch of the substantive criminal law. We have omitted such presumptions as these from the law of evidence, because they do not belong to the subject and because many of them are fictitious.

8. The chapter on oaths has been omitted, as they form the subject of a separate Bill now under discussion.

9. We also recommend the omission of sections 141 to 145 of the old draft, as to questions to credit asked by barristers or pleaders, and the substitution of provisions showing the principles by which the asking of such questions should be regulated, and empowering the Court, if any such question is improperly asked, to report the circumstance to the authority to which the person asking it is subject.

10. We have amended the wording of section 166 as to the Judge's power to ask questions. The section as originally drawn might have been taken to authorize him to found his judgment upon irrelevant matter, such as loose rumours. The intention of the section was to give him the fullest possible power of inquiry for the discovery of relevant matter. The section as now drawn makes this clear.

11. We have omitted the chapter as to the duties of Judges and Juries, which will, we think, be more properly placed in the Code of Criminal Procedure. We have also omitted the provisions as to appeal in the first draft, and have substituted for them section 57 of Act 11 of 1855, which provides for the cases in which the improper admission or rejection of evidence shall be ground for a new trial or reversal of a decision.

12. Subject to these amendments we recommend that the Bill be passed, but we also recommend that the amended Bill be published in the *Gazette*, and that this report be not taken into consideration for a month from the date of its publication.

THE OUDH AND ROHILCUND RAILWAY.

A CAWNPORE correspondent of the *Delhi Gazette* writes on 24th January:—It may interest your readers to learn something about the Oudh and Rohilcund Railway as well as general matters in the North-West.

Starting from Bareilly I was astonished to find a quantity of expensive machinery buried in grass, and in different states of decay, and on enquiry I was told that it was for Government brick-making, and had been there for years. Down to Chundowsee, where Mr. Hildebrand is the Resident, the line is in a tolerably advanced state; this is sixty miles from Allygurh, and at about forty-five miles from Allygurh, near Oodurunpore, the rails commence, and escaping all the large bridges by a series of diversions ably contrived by Mr. Cummins, the Resident, continue down to Rajghat, where the Ganges is crossed by a temporary bridge, which reflects great credit upon the energetic and indefatigable Mr. Butler, who is in charge, and whose sand pumps and excavators may be seen in full play. From this into Allygurh is plain sailing, and on arrival at Allygurh one is struck by the quantity of permanent way *en route*. So far there is no accommodation for passengers, and I presume it is intended to start from the East India Railway station. At Cawnpore the line starts from the East India Railway station and runs down to the bridge now being constructed on the banks by European contractors, and here commences the troubles of this blundering concern. The contractors have got a good portion of the bridge ready to be launched on the wells, but the wells are not yet sunk, or likely to be ready for two years.

The plan of launching the girders in double lengths is a very good one, and saves great expense; but I doubt if the system of large solitary brick wells will be found to answer in the Ganges as causing too great an obstruction to the stream when in flood, and liable to scour.

Here I derived a curious piece of information, viz., that some lacs of maunds permanent way, after being carted from the E. I. R. by Messrs. Bird and Co., were to be carted back again and sent to Allygurh, and that rolling-stock that had been sent to Lucknow was to be returned for Allygurh. When one considers the cost and risk in crossing the Ganges for passenger waggons, this seems rather a nice kind of way to spend other people's money.

At the tannery here I also noticed a fine pair of engines and boilers going to rack and ruin for want of being put up in place, but on finding that they had *only* been there two years, and were Government property, I was not astonished, though I was with the tannery itself, which is a model of neatness and economy, and whoever may be the leading spirit he deserves praise.

MADRAS RAILWAY BUDGET ESTIMATE.

THE following order has been passed by the Madras Government with regard to the Railway Budget Estimates for 1872-73:—

State Expenditure.—The estimate of State outlay on establishments amounts to Rs. 80,447 against Rs. 73,700 sanctioned by the Government of India for the current year. This excess is due to the expected return of the permanent incumbent of the appointment of Consulting Engineer, and to the necessity in consequence of providing for the full salary of that officer. The expenditure on the purchase of land is estimated at Rs. 2,59,780. This provision is large, but as it is only possible to approximately estimate the extent of land that will be taken up, the estimate is accepted. The total estimate on account of State expenditure is passed for an even sum of Rs. 3,40,100 as shown in the appended abstract.

Advances on Capital Account.—The Government concur with the Consulting Engineer in considering the estimates of the Agents under this head to be excessive, and for the reasons explained in paragraphs 4 to 6 the amounts may be reduced as proposed, namely,—

	Rs.
Madras Railway	28,40,200
Great Southern of India Railway	17,50,000
Carnatic Railway	7,55,770

The Consulting Engineer's estimate of traffic earnings is accepted. The following is an abstract of the Madras Railway Budget as modified by the Consulting Engineer and passed by this Government, and as compared with the regular estimate of the current year:—

	Budget Estimate of 1871-72.	Regular Estimate of 1871-72.
State Expenditure.	Rs.	Rs.
Establishment	80,400	73,700
Purchase of land	2,59,700	1,71,600
	3,40,100	2,45,300
State Revenue	28,04,649	29,70,970
Advances on Construction account.		
Madras Railway—		
Gross Advances	28,40,200	26,61,900
Refunds	15,00,000	13,20,000
Net advances	13,40,200	13,41,900
G. S. of India Railway—		
Gross Advances	17,50,000	5,58,170
Refunds	5,000	5,000
Net advances	17,45,000	5,53,170
Carnatic Railway—Gross advances	7,55,770	2,41,570
Revenue Account.		
Madras Railway—		
Gross earnings	60,00,000	61,00,000
Working expenses	35,00,000	34,06,900
Net Revenue	25,00,000	26,93,100
G. S. of India Railway—		
Gross earnings	8,66,800	7,11,000
Working expenses	5,74,700	4,43,130
Net Revenue	2,92,100	2,67,870
Carnatic Railway—		
Gross earnings	41,000	34,500
Working expenses	28,450	24,450
Net Revenue	12,550	10,050

THE VICEROY AND THE CIVIL SERVICE MEMORIAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "PIONEER."

SIR,—I suppose it is owing to the N. W. P. junior civilians having, as a body, petitioned Government that we must attribute the fact of an Assistant Magistrate of the N. W. P. getting a Deputy Commissionership in the Central Provinces, superseding officers of acknowledged ability, his seniors in service, and who have greater claims than the Assistant Magistrate, they having held districts for years with credit to themselves and advantage to Government. The inevitable result of such action on the part of Government will be (if it has not done so already) to arouse a feeling of insecurity, discontent, and indignation; and surely weighty indeed must be the reasons which would justify the Government to provoke such feelings amongst its servants.

A letter in your issue of the 24th instant, headed "The Viceroy and the C. S. Memorial," signed "Hope Deferred," shows pretty clearly that in the writer's opinion the Government of India would be committing a gross breach of faith—nay, even worse—they would be acting as Mr. Gladstone has done in appointing the late Attorney-General a Privy Council Judge—if the vacancies to Officiating Deputy Commissionerships in Oudh are not filled up by Assistant and Joint Magistrates from the N. W. P. And "Hope Deferred" evidently considers para. 4 of a certain letter of the Home Secretary to be equivalent to an Act of Parliament. Verily, many and great are the rights and privileges of the *white Brahmin*. The permanent promotion in the Oudh Commission is almost *nil*. Since 1868 the New Furlough Rules have somewhat alleviated the oppressive feeling of stagnation in promotion that was settling down on us, by giving us a little acting promotion. But the Rules of 1868 have not affected Oudh in any greater measure than the N. W. P., or the Punjab, or Bengal, or any other province; and now we have the junior members of the N. W. P. Civil Service claiming as a right even this little acting promotion; while surely, if the question of right be introduced, the promotion is due more to the Oudh assistants than the N. W. P. assistants; to give this promotion to the latter because they form the members of an agitation committee, would be more than a grave hardship—it would be an injustice. Are we, who are at a dead-lock of promotion, to have our agonies heaped

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upon by further obstruction of even acting promotion? We have still to absorb some four or five settlement officers, who accepted settlement appointments *and left the commission to do so*, and who by now being allowed to resume their places in the commission, further stop the promotion of their juniors, some of whom had actually refused settlement appointments in the commission. Surely this is a point for Government to consider in favour of the unfortunate Oudh assistants—for, mark you, it was the *State* who *declined* to admit any guarantee in the case of those who entered the Settlement Department. And there is another point that the Government ought, in all fairness to bear in mind when considering the claims of the discontented N. W. P. junior civilians to promotion in this province to the detriment of the assistants of this province, and that is, that the vacancies in the regular line of the Oudh Commission, occasioned by the nomination of officers to the Settlement Department, were filled up by *junior members of the N. W. P. Civil Service*, and that more rapid promotion was *not* [illegible] to the Oudh assistants in the regular line. The Settlement Department took from the regular line Messrs. Maconochie, Harington, Lang, Forbes, and Erskine, and got from the N. W. P., Messrs. Quinton, Wigram, Oldham, Lane, and Reid; the latter gentlemen were kindly lent us to take charge of our districts for as long as it suited them; they never *belonged* to this commission: they never ceased to belong to the N. W. P. The N. W. P. enjoyed a certain acceleration of promotion in consequence of their temporary absence; when it suited the books of these gentlemen to leave the province, they left it; and now that the last of them has taken his departure after retarding our promotion for some five years, the Settlement officers are coming back, and the junior members of the N. W. P. Civil Service want our acting appointments. Is it justice that dictates that our prospects be sacrificed for the sake of certain discontents in the junior branch of the N. W. P. Civil Service? Why are our rights to be disregarded, our interests set aside, our claims ignored, and our just hopes crushed? Are we not equally deserving of the favour of Government as the N. W. P. assistant? It is the hope that our rights will not only not be infringed, but scrupulously upheld—the hope of promotion in the regular line, according to our deserts—that helps to nerve us up year after year (slow though the promotion be) to work heartily and with zest; take this hope from us, rob us of every incentive to zeal by placing men from other provinces of shorter service, but larger powers of grumbling, over our heads; thoroughly reduce us to the position of slaves or living machines if you will; but expect not the same work of us, for this is impossible. That the junior members of the North-Western Provinces' Civil Service make no secret of what it is they are moving the Supreme Government to do to our detriment, is plain from "Hope Deferred's" letter in your columns, and Mr. Fisher's action while at Simla last year. All I can urge on the Oudh assistants is, look to your interests and beware in time.

SEMPER VIGILANS.

INTERESTING ITEMS OF RUSSIAN NEWS.

For the following extracts from recent Russian news papers we are indebted to the *Englishman*:—

Le Nord remarks on the effect of the Canal of Suez in developing the trade of Odessa with the East; previous to that Odessa was so remote from the Straits of Gibraltar, but one of the effects will be to give the tea trade hitherto in the hands of English merchants into the hands of Russian merchants. The *Tovremennost* states that Sophonios, coadjutor to the Archbishop of Kherson, is likely to be appointed Bishop of Tashkhend. Many Chinese are flocking into the Russian provinces in Turkistan; they are described as sober and intelligent; some of them have become Christians and Russian subjects, and are likely to contribute greatly to the progress of agriculture in Turkistan. A company of Russian merchants has been organised to carry on trade between Turkistan and Western China. The telegraph line between Russia and Turkistan will soon be finished, linking Verny with Tashkend. Kulja has surrendered to the Russians and the Sultan has abdicated. A brisk trade is being carried on from Astrakan with Khiva and Persia in cotton, dry fruits, and fish. The monks are on the decrease since the monopoly in Ecclesiastical offices has been withdrawn. Professors in Academies are now appointed from the secular clergy. The Provincial Assembly of Novrogod has spent in 1870 48,000 roubles on 453 elementary schools. A paper in St. Petersburgh shows that the effects of serf emancipation in the countries bordering on the Volga has been to increase the production and export of corn as well as to improve its quality; idlers have diminished, while the value of land has risen. The rural banks recently established in Russia have proved a great success. A manufacture of petroleum is very successful at Krasnodovosk on the Caspian Sea. The death is announced of Nicolas Tourgeneuf, formerly Secretary to Alexander the 1st, who was by writing and example the great advocate of serf emancipation, the Wilberforce of Russia. The taxes in Russia yield 300,000,000 roubles; of these 290,000,000 are paid by the poorer classes exclusively. The Russian military service is likely to be limited to the period of 4 years. Prince Bismarck, who is a good Russian scholar, has written to a Russian journal stating that his policy has ever been to maintain friendly relations between Germany and Russia based on mutual respect. Statistics have lately shown that the Russian peasants consume less spirits than those of Denmark or Belgium. A movement is being made to remove the protective duties on iron, as its high price prevents Russian engineers making railway waggons as cheap as the Germans do. The consumption of cotton has doubled in Russia since 1850, and it has risen double in selling value; two-thirds of it comes from America and India, the rest from the Caucasus and Central Asia. The Gazette of the Russian Academy maintains that railways in Russia will not interfere with fairs; the last fair at Nijni was a great success; articles to the value of 150 millions roubles were sent for sale, including 130 millions indigenous, 10 millions from Europe, China 7 millions, Khiva and Persia 11 millions. The sales amounted to 130 millions.

FRONTIER FORTIFICATION.

(*Bengal Times.*)

WRITING upon this subject on the 6th instant, we proposed the formation of three strong stockades, one near Looshai Hat, one in the north-east corner of the Hill Tracts, and a third on the eastern slopes of the Blue Mountain. At Looshai Hat we stated that a force of about 250 men should be stationed, a similar body at Talekmee, and about 350 men at the Blue Mountain and at the Head-Quarters of the District Officer. With this force of 1,200 men, composed chiefly of hill races—as they are so much better able to stand the climate—should be mingled a proportionate leaven of regularly trained fighting soldiers, Sikhs, Punjabees, &c., say, 75 at Looshai Hat and Talekmee, and 100 at each of the two central posts. At each of the four stations there should be two light steel guns such as were used in the Abyssinian Expedition, and each new post should be kept supplied by rivers or paths at its back, communicating with Cachar and the Hill Tracts of Chittagong. Having thus disposed of the force, we may now proceed to enquire what the duties of the frontier officers should be. Their first duty would be profitably directed to explain to the Looshais and Kookies that our intentions are peaceful, that so long as the tribes conduct themselves becomingly we are resolved to protect them from aggression, our object being to secure the means of punishing easily and promptly those that commit raids, or detain British subjects in captivity. We should moreover let it be widely known that the frontier territory is all our own, that there can be no trespass by British subjects on dominions occupied by the tribal clans through the sufferance of our Government, and that having compelled us to form posts and fortify stockades, they must be prepared for sharp and summary punishment for misconduct, or even an attempt to disturb the tranquility it is our policy to maintain. Thus far having disclosed our views, with our posts well guarded and good supplies of ammunition, we would be furnished not only with the means of punishing a raid, but also be comparatively close to the offenders whoever they might be, and upon a recurrence of a raid, all that we should find necessary, would be to send some officers to the Hills from Calcutta or elsewhere, in order to have a responsible leader for the force required for service, accompanied by as many as might be deemed requisite for the expedition, as well as to facilitate coolie and elephant carriage being pushed on to the frontier post whence the expedition would start. The force for the latter could be made up from two or more posts as might be convenient, leaving enough men to hold each while operations were being prosecuted—say for example, if the large Shindoo village near the Blue Mountain were to be attacked, 100 men might march from the District Officer's post and the same from Talekmee to the Blue Mountain post, which could furnish 150 more. In short by means of these posts about three-fourths of the distance a force has to march at present, would be already got over, while the paths would particularly reduce the rest of the distance and facilitate the work to be done considerably. In fact under such, the punishing of raiders would be a very different matter to the comparatively gigantic undertaking it now is. Another important duty of these officers would be to apply themselves seriously to establish friendly relations with the frontier tribes, and to acquire an accurate knowledge of their habits and modes of life, socially, domestically and politically. With such a visible show of strength and the knowledge that we have the means of doing what we like, the Kookies and others would no longer attribute our efforts at conciliation to fear, but on the contrary, would be disposed to value and feel grateful for them. The officers would do their best to dissuade the savages from raids and contests among themselves, and would study some plan for rendering them more industrious. In the course of a year or two should the present expedition fail in its object, we should be in a position to demand and recover all British subjects in the hands of the frontier clans, an object which it is our bounden duty to keep constantly in view, and secure with the least possible delay. This however would be only a fraction of the benefit likely to accrue from a permanent system of frontier fortification, a precaution so valuable that we purpose making it the subject of future notices.

THE STORY OF THE HTEE.

(*Pioneer.*)

ON the spur of a hill overlooking Rangoon stands the great Shwe Dagon Pagoda of Burmah. Rising in three successive terraces of lessening size, a massive basement of brick-work, seventy-six feet high, supports the fane to which so many Buddhist eyes have turned of late with eager political expectation or glowing religious fervour. We purpose to lay before our readers some account of this great shrine, and to lift the curtain a little from the secret history of that strange ceremony which, some two months ago, was bruited over India as the hoisting of the Htee. The attention Anglo-Indians pay to Burmese politics is not perhaps very deep or intelligent, in spite of Mr. Talboys Wheeler's charming sketches in the *Calcutta Review* and *Englishman*. But men's minds are rather sated at present with military manœuvres and the Delhi Camp; the Viceroy's visit to his Transmarine Provinces excites a certain languid interest in the place; and after all the story is worth telling in our columns for its own intrinsic merits, as we hope in the course of our narrative to prove. First, let us try to realize what the Pagoda is. No petty temple this, lifting its puny spire to far off skies; but the grand monument of a people's faith, massive, imposing, time-defying, sanctified by legend, and having a well-marked place in Burmah's history. Beside it the temple of Solomon dwarfs into insignificance—St. Peter's at Rome but barely holds its own. Nine hundred feet in length, seven hundred feet in breadth, stretchs the topmost terrace of the base on which the Pagoda stands. A solid cone of brick, the central mass itself, which forms the shrine, rises from a plinth four hundred feet square, in shape octagonal for ninety-five feet up. From this again it springs, a rounded spire, two hundred and seventeen feet further, and on the pinnacle of this last, crowning it with iron and gold and precious stones, there rests the Htee, whose topmost vane is four hundred and twenty-three feet from the roadway at the foot. This Htee, or umbrella-like canopy that shelters as it were the Pagoda below, is a characteristic feature of most Burmese temples. That which has just been placed on the Rangoon Pagoda consists of seven successive circular tiers of iron, the lowest of which is 13½ feet in diameter, and weighs a ton and a third. The iron work is, however, all inlaid with beaten gold, and from the rim hang broad-tongued bells of precious metals that tinkle ceaselessly with every breath of air. The vane at the summit is one gleaming mass of jewels and gold, that sparkles fitfully under the moist sun of Burmah, but would blaze a splendid star under any clearer sky.

It is obvious that an elaborate and costly structure of this kind must suffer from the constant action of sun and rain, and it is the pious aim of every religious Burman to do his share in renovating and replacing the canopy of his favourite Pagoda. At times the excitement caused among an excitable people by the ceremonies attendant upon such a restoration is very great. Whole villages, towns, districts are wrought up to a pitch of holy zeal—such as only those can comprehend who have witnessed an Irish revival or an American Camp Meeting. If this be the case where the less famous shrines are concerned, we can easily imagine that any such ceremony affecting the Great Shwe Dagon temple, to which all Burmah turns praying eyes, would rouse throughout the country feelings which a foreign Government could not afford to overlook. No Burman even thinks of this Pagoda without a mental reference to its political history. When the Talain population of Pegu was conquered by the Burmese arms, the victors set about commemorating their success by beautifying and adorning this Pagoda of Rangoon. They intended not only thereby to mark their conquest, but to divert the religious thought of the people from the famous Buddhist Pagoda in Pegu to their own special maritime capital. The hoisting of the first Htee marks, therefore, the conquest of Pegu by the founder of the present dynasty of Burmese Kings. During the reign of his son Tsinbyoo Yen the Talains rebelled, and when the revolt was crushed and the last Talain King slain, a new Htee was placed on the Rangoon Pagoda to grace the event. This was in 1774. Again, in 1841, the King of Ava visited Rangoon and decorated the Htee, as a propitiatory offering to his people and his gods, before he made war upon the English Hence the proverbs of the people, and the superstitions of the priests, associated with the renovation of this Shwe Dagon Htee certain political commotion and probable victories to the Ava dynasty. The act was any way looked upon as a sign of sovereignty, and its full significance was grasped by us only as it were at the eleventh hour. In 1869 the residents of Rangoon decided to re-gild the main structure of the Pagoda. Shortly afterwards the Prime Minister of Ava asked that the ornaments of the Htee might be sent to Mandalay to be renovated by the King. Hastily, and without due consideration, the late Chief Commissioner acceded to this request, and the King took advantage of the permission to construct an entirely new Htee framework, all which he fully intended himself to place with due pomp and significant ceremony upon the Pagoda. It was expected about February or March of last year, and great was the excitement among the people of Pegu regarding it. Rumours were abroad of differences between the British and Burmese Governments. The arrival of an Italian corvette, and the mission of her Commander to Mandalay, seemed to hint at fresh foreign alliances. The presence of an English gun-boat indicated to men's minds the proximity of conflict. A sudden outburst of violent crime marked the unrest of the people. Fortunately the despatch of the Htee was delayed, and Mr. Eden arrived in time to deal with the matter of its reception. With his usual quickness of intuition Mr. Eden grasped at once the main features of the case. He decided without hesitation that the sacred canopy should be elevated, not by His Majesty of Ava, but by the people of Rangoon. He induced the Burmese Court to fix the date of its despatch from Mandalay, so that uncertainty should no longer indefinitely agitate the popular breast. They chose the time of the great religious festival of the October full moon. Mr. Eden accepted this. The greater the crowd, the more apparent would it be that the King did no sovereign act in British territory. A committee of five leading Burmans of Rangoon was appointed to make all arrangements. With them was associated an old official of the leading Talain family of Pegu. The English Government recognizes no difference between Burmans and Talains. Thanks to the tact of the Resident at Mandalay, the King abandoned his design without any untoward exhibition of chagrin, and contented himself with deputing an aged minister of his court to witness the ceremony on his behalf, and formally make over the Htee to the Chief Commissioner, who in turn made it over to the people of Rangoon. The preparations for the elevation, and the operation of removing the old canopy and hoisting the new, were entirely conducted by our own subjects, and the mechanical arrangements are said to have been a very miracle of native skill. For two month hundreds of artificers gave their labour gratis. For thirty days the actual task of raising the Htee to its place engaged the whole energies of Buddhist Rangoon. On the 26th of November the ceremony was complete. The total value of the Htee with its appendages is £62,291. The people of Burmah in gifts and labour contributed about £25,000 to the work. The value alone was so encrusted with jewels, both in Mandalay and Rangoon, that its value is at least £4,000. During the progress of the hoisting, crowds of devotees flung their substance on to the ever-growing heaps of treasure at the elders' feet. Nearly three thousand bells of various metals, chiefly gold or silver, were given in Rangoon. Fifty thousand, and on some days a hundred thousand, people ceaselessly thronged the Pagoda terraces. But so admirably were the police and other arrangements made, that no disturbance, almost no crime, occurred to increase the natural anxiety of such a time. Wild excitement there was truly. The clash was cymbals, the din of drums, the wail of pipes, the shouts of dancers, the strange contagion of a crowd,—all served to work the populace into fierce religious fervour. But no riot or brawl turned the excitement into dangerous channels, and thousands have gone to their homes convinced that the friendship between the British and the King of Ava is a real alliance, not soon to be broken or set aside. The prestige of our Government has received no shock, but rather been enhanced by the mode in which this business has been managed. We congratulate Mr. Eden on the success of his first Burmese negotiation. For years to come the Pegu peasant will tell his children of how the Great Htee was hoisted, and living still in peace and plenty will come to learn that, under the British Government at least, the restoration of a holy shrine marks merely a time of festival and joy, and not the fated downfall of a dynasty.

THE ROCK TEMPLES OF ELEPHANTA.*

MR. BURGESS, having devoted much time to the study of Indian Antiquities, is well qualified to describe in his introduction to this very handsome album the famous cave in the island of Gharapuri at Bombay. His previous illustrations of the history and condition of the "Temples of Shatrunjaya" and the "Temples of Somanath, Girnar and Junagadh" was exceedingly well done; but he seems to have devoted a truly wonderful amount of industry and research in describing the strange figures and traditions connected with Elephanta. The work contains a complete account of the Rock-Temple and the sculptures are elucidated from Kalidasa and other Sanskrit writers. The drawings, twelve in all, represent accurately the columns and basements under the statuary, and a *Kirttimukh* from the Great Cave, and the doors and pillars of the fourth Cave. In this part of the work the author's architectural training has stood him in good stead in the intelligent and accurate exhibition of details. These plans and drawings are done by the Government Lithographic Press, and their execution deserves great praise. Indeed the figure of the old stone elephant has all the clearness of the original copperplate in Captain Basil Hall's book of 1814. The photographs are large (12 by 9 inches), and have the exquisite tone and clearness for which Mr. Sykes's work is famous, even at home. They are—1. Entrance of the Great Temple. 2. The Tremurti. 3. The Garbha or Linga Shrine. 4. Arddhanarishwara with the Trimurti. 5. Shiva and Parvati with the Trimurti. 6. The Marriage of Shiva. 7. Shiva and Parvati in Kailasa. 8. Ravana under Kailasa. 9. Mahakala. 10. Shiva dancing the Tandava. 11. Shiva as Mahayogi. 12. The East Wing of the Great Temple. 13. The Ganesha Chapel.

The Temple is more than a thousand years old. It was a shrine of Shiva representing the reproductive powers of nature: and the author's most elaborate Notes in this work bring together, with a vast number of references, everything that appears to be known or guessed by ancient and modern writers about the strange and primitive rites of that work. On the whole, we have no hesitation in saying that this work forms one of the most beautiful and interesting souvenirs of Southern India that has ever appeared.—*Naval and Military Gazette.*

* By James Burgess, M.R.A.S., F.R.G.S., Editor of The Indian Antiquary, &c. With photographic illustrations by D. H. Sykes. Bombay: D. H. Sykes & Co., and Thacker, Vining & Co. (London Agents: Trubner and Co. and H. S. King and Co.)

THE SHIPPING INTEREST IN 1871.

THE following is from Messrs. Rucker, Offor, and Co.'s Annual Circular:—

"The business of shipowning was more profitable last year than in 1868, 1869, or 1870, the improvement being especially marked in the East India trade, in which, notwithstanding the opposition of steamers via the Suez Canal, sailing vessels realised remunerative freights. Whether the working of steamers has realised as favourable results is another matter; the heavy expense attending even the most modern constructions and the keen competition—particularly for outward freights—having already provoked an outcry against the over-building of this description of shipping property. It is notorious that goods have been carried by steam to Calcutta on terms scarcely sufficient to pay cost of taking on board, stowage, and delivery; while for coal cargoes lower rates are paid to steamers than to sailing vessels, owing to the rapidity with which merchants are required to load and discharge them. Thus, while 25*l.* per keel is paid by sail to Bombay, 23*l.* is accepted by steam; the homeward freight being solely depended upon, and the only question being between going out with passengers and ballast instead of accepting the rates offered. Notwithstanding a very limited demand for tonnage from the Pacific throughout last year, and at such moderate rates of freight as to tempt few vessels in that direction which were suitable for other employment, East India freights ruled much higher than in the preceding year, and chartering on this side was more active than we remember it for some years. Freights from Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Ceylon, and Mauritius, have been and still are very remunerative. For next season's rice shipments the engagements of tonnage were unprecedentedly large, amounting, it is estimated, to about 193,000 tons of shipping. In comparison with 1870, the freights paid last year for the rice trade exhibit a material improvement, the rates ranging from 65s to 75s, against 55s to 67s 6d in the previous year; while for teak from Moulmein an advance of 15s to 20s per load was realised, a few freights for France being offered at 92s 6d, a higher rate than has been current from Moulmein for years. A good inquiry for steam tonnage home from the East India ports existed throughout last year; but although a considerable amount of produce comes to Europe by this means, freights on the spot were well maintained for sailing vessels via the Cape. A few steamers were chartered here for the rice ports at 9½s 6d to 95s per ton, but this trade is not likely to be materially affected by the Suez Canal route until steamers can offer all the facilities of sailing vessels. It is different with the Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and China trades for example, in which the bulk of the shipments are to direct ports of discharge and to various consignees; for these services steamers are better adapted, and a perfect revolution in the mode of forwarding is taking place. Take, for instance, the cotton supplies for Russia, which under the old system were obtained by sailing vessels from Bombay to Liverpool, thence by rail to Hull, where the re-shipment took place for Cronstadt or St. Petersburg during the summer season only, whereas by the facilities afforded by the Suez Canal the communication is direct between Bombay and Southern Russia all through the year, and thence by rail to Moscow and other markets in the interior. Freights from the Pacific were inactive last year, especially for the Peruvian guano trade, the engagements being very limited on the part of the old consignees whose contracts are expiring, and the new contractors operating only to an extent too limited to affect the freight market. A large trade appears likely to spring up in the importation of guano from the extensive deposits in Bolivia, tonnage being in demand from Mexillones at 50s for London, Liverpool, or Hamburg. Outward freights in the long trades were very low throughout the year, especially to the ports east of the Cape, and, in consequence, an unusually large number of vessels either went out in ballast or with coals or salt on ships' account. The decline in rates does not appear to have arisen from any falling off in the shipment of coals, coke, and fuel, the quantity exported in the 11 months ending 30th November last being returned at 11,823,381 tons, against 10,760,832 tons in 1870, the shipments to India being last year considerably in excess of the year preceding. The short trades did not participate in the general improvement in freights to so great an extent as the more distant markets, but in some instances, such as the Brazil Coast, United States, (grain), and the fall timber trade from Canada, much better terms ruled than in the previous year."

DREADFUL SUFFERINGS OF A FROZEN CREW.

A DESPATCH from Chicago, dated Dec. 9, is to the following effect:—"Lying in the river, near the lighthouse is a vessel clad from hull to topmast in a thick coating of ice. She left this port Dec. 2 loaded with 26,000 bushels of corn, sailing before a pleasant breeze, and with every prospect of a successful voyage. Towards night snow began to fall, and at dark a fierce storm of sleet broke upon the vessel, covering every rope and sail with ice. With great difficulty the top rigging was secured, and then attempts were made to take in the frozen canvas. One sailor ran promptly up aloft but in a short time was frozen stiff and motionless to the cross-tree. In lowering him to the deck the mate and several men were badly frost-bitten. The insensible man was revived a little by vigorous and long-continued rubbing with snow, but his legs are so badly frozen that his recovery is scarcely possible. The storm continued with unabated fury, the iceclad vessel sinking deeper and deeper as the waves washed over it. The course was changed for Chicago, where the vessel arrived on the evening of the 4th. Every member of the crew, officers as well as men, were more or less frost-bitten, as each had taken his turn aloft to watch for landmarks. As each came down he had to be rubbed with snow, to bring back circulation to his benumbed limbs. All the men are suffering intense pain; but, with the exception of the one who was first frozen, are not fatally injured. The barque, which is named the Board of Trade, is now having the ice stripped off."

THE THREE-YEAR-OLDS OF 1872.

(*Pall Mall Gazette*, Jan. 5.)

IT is impossible to predict with any approach to confidence which, if any, of the two-year olds of last year which now stand highest in public estimation will sustain throughout their three-year-old career the reputation or promise of their early days. There is, however, every probability that they will be found, as a body, inferior to their predecessors of 1871, for a long period has elapsed since so many good animals as Sterling, Favonius, Jack Spigot, Hannah, King of the Forest, Shannon, Corisande, Bothwell, Verdure, Albert Victor, and Henry have graced the annals of a single season. The number of those who as two-year olds displayed great merit is unusually small. The likely outsiders have scarcely a single representative, and the only "dark" candidates as to whose excellence rumour speaks are stable-companions of two well known public performers. Laburnum, Prince Charlie, Cremorne, Chopette, Nuneham, Queen's Messenger, Sir Amyas, and Onslow may be classed in the first category; Almoner, The Druid, Bethnal Green, and Modena in the second; and Alvarez and Ethelred in the third. Of these, Chopette and Modena have no engagements in any of the great events of the season, and will consequently have no opportunity of measuring their strength with the others, unless it be toward the close of the year. It is also deserving of notice, that with the exception of this pair, there was not a single filly among the two-year-old performers of 1871 worthy to rank even in the second class, so that the Oaks and the One Thousand Guineas are likely to be most uninteresting—especially as compared with the contests for those same events on the last anniversaries, when Hester, Sunshine, Gamos, and Frivolity in 1870, and Hannah, Corisande, and Noblesse in 1871, were among the competitors.

Laburnum is at the head of the quotations for the Derby, a pride of place which he owes to his performance in the Middle Park Plate and to the subsequent victory in the Criterion Stakes of his conqueror, Prince Charlie. The latter had been able to beat Laburnum only by a head, whereas in the Criterion Stakes he had literally cantered away from Nuneham and the almost invincible Cremorne. Laburnum's earlier doings were of a most indifferent kind, and it is perhaps unprecedented in the history of the turf that an animal, after running as a two-year on several occasions without being able to score a win, should be established first favourite for the Derby in preference to two or three others who have decisively beaten him. The prestige attending Baron Rothschild's stable has, no doubt, exercised some influence on the minds of his supporters, who, anxious to have two strings to their bow, have also introduced into the betting Ethelred, a brother to King Alfred, who, like Favonius, fulfilled no two-year-old engagement. Prince Charlie appeared but twice in public—first, to beat Laburnum by a head for the Middle Park Plate, and afterwards to carry off the Criterion Stakes, as mentioned above. Under ordinary circumstances this would have ensured him the position of first favourite both for the Two Thousand Guineas and the Derby, especially as he defeated nearly all those who are likely to oppose him in these contests; but the son of Blair Athol and Eastern Princess is suspected of roaring propensities, and there is much doubt whether he will stand severe preparations on hard ground. Consequently, it is thought wise to wait until the spring is far advanced before ranging oneself under his banner; and greater confidence is felt in Laburnum, who is, at all events, sound in wind and limb, and likely to remain so. Queen's Messenger retired in October an unbeaten animal, having secured three prizes for Lord Falmouth in such business-like style as to afford reasonable hope that he may follow in the footsteps of Kingcraft. Sir Amyas, a son of Trumpeter and Ayacanora, has, like Prince Charlie and Queen's Messenger, no defeat upon his two-year-old escutcheon, but his victories were not achieved in very high company, nor is it impossible that his stable-companion, Almoner, may prove a better three-year-old than himself. It was reported during last season that Sir Amyas was far the best of the two, although public form did not confirm this statement, and it must, in addition, be remembered that Sir Amyas is bred in a way to engender the gravest doubts as to his stamina. By a curious coincidence nearly every stable which has a favourite for this year's Derby possesses a second candidate in considerable request. Thus Laburnum and Ethelred, Sir Amyas and Almoner, Queen's Messenger and Nuneham, Bethnal Green and Alvarez, Prince Charlie and Onslow give double representatives to the stables of Baron Rothschild, Danebury, Matthew Dawson, Sir Joseph Hawley, and Joseph Dawson. Cremorne is the only leading favourite who will be left to fight his own battle. This he might be depended upon to do most effectually, were he still in the form which he displayed during the early part of last season. But his defeat by Onslow at York, the difficulty which he experienced in shaking off Bethnal Green in the Champagne Stakes, and the decisive manner in which both Prince Charlie and Nuneham beat him at Newmarket, gave conclusive evidence that a two-year-old cannot be kept in continuous work from April to October with impunity. Whether Cremorne will recover from the effects of this strain upon his constitution is a problem which the future alone can solve, but judging from his breeding it is probable that if he retains his soundness (which is called in question just now), the work will have told its tale on his temper. Nuneham is a sound and honest son of Oxford, and did as much service for his stable as his half-brother Sterling. In the first two-year-old race decided during the year, he won an easy victory from Laburnum, and at Stockbridge was only beaten a head by Cremorne, then at his best, whom he fairly outlasted in the Criterion Stakes. Being in the same stable as Queen's Messenger, the market will probably indicate between this and next May which of the two is the best three-year-old. Onslow was brought out at Nottingham, where he achieved two easy triumphs, which he followed up at Goodwood and York, defeating at the latter meeting the then unbeaten Cremorne. At Doncaster, however, he was in turn overthrown by Bethnal Green (who had succumbed to Cremorne the day before), and pulled up very lame. It would appear that he suffers from an affection in the knee-joint, which is more or less chronic, and which appeared in an aggravated form after his Doncaster race. He declined many valuable engagements which would have been at his mercy had he remained sound: so that, like Prince Charlie and Cremorne, he may achieve brilliant success in the future, or break down altogether. The Druid was at one time considered the coming horse, for he won his first three engagements in a most resolute and honest fashion, but having caught a severe cold on his way to Newmarket, he was beaten in the Clearwell Stakes, and did not run for the Middle Park Plate. Bethnal Green and Alvarez are the only two remaining animals who merit observation. The latter, a brother to Pero Gomez, has nothing but his parentage and common report to recommend him, for he has never left his training grounds. Bethnal Green, on the other hand, has taken part in several races, but has been only once successful, when running against Onslow as before stated. Cremorne has three times beaten him, and Sir Amyas, on public running, also holds him safe. So that, though he may be of service to Sir Joseph Hawley in minor events, he cannot, short of great improvement or the collapse of several of his rivals, have much chance of securing Epsom or Doncaster triumphs. Landmark, Liverpool, Artilleur, the colt by Lord Clifden out of Mineral, and Vanish, may be dismissed without a word in any calculation for the Two Thousand Guineas, Derby, or St. Leger, though they will, like Bethnal Green, probably swell the list of winners elsewhere.

It would thus appear that Prince Charlie, Cremorne, Laburnum, Nuneham, and Onslow were the best two-year-olds of 1871, and their antagonism on equal terms would be most interesting. Queen's Messenger and Sir Amyas, having never opposed each other or any of the above, may upset all calculations, and one or other prove the best three-year-old of 1872. Almoner, The Druid, and Bethnal Green come next on the list, so that under any circumstances it seems as if the principal prizes of the season must be divided between the select coterie which owns these ten animals.

LIVERPOOL SHIPS AND SHIPPING DURING 1871.

(*Liverpool Journal of Commerce.*)

THE chief characteristic of the year has been the construction of a very large number of steamers, shipbuilders and engine-makers having been inundated with orders. Contracts made early in 1871 were in many cases transferred later in the year at a very large profit, several thousands of pounds having been paid above the contract prices when boats near completion were purchased. The plethora of steam tonnage in the market has latterly led to some difficulty in finding full employment for it, and the building fever has now greatly subsided. The enhanced rates obtainable from India have been of material assistance to the steam shipowners, but the outer rates have been exceedingly low and difficult to obtain, several first class steamers having been compelled to take out even cargoes of coals to India, and many that have loaded general cargoes have made only a few hundred pounds over their canal dues. A very noticeable feature of the year, too, in addition to the new companies which have started, has been the large increase made to the fleets of existing companies; the most striking being the enormous increase in the fleet of the Pacific Steam Navigation Company, who now advertise fifty steamers built and building. When the size and character of these vessels are taken into account, such a fleet is, we believe, unparalleled, for the whole of them are of the most modern and costly construction, and have the compound engines, which have proved so excellent and so economical in their consumption of fuel. The great impulse in favour of steamers has naturally checked the construction of sailing vessels, and the mortality having been great amongst the latter, all sailing ships, particularly those of iron, have been greatly enhanced in value. This is likely to be maintained, as ship builders are anticipating a still further advance in the price of iron, while the decrease in the hours of labour has rendered construction more costly.

At Messrs. Laird Brothers' works at Birkenhead the total tonnage of new vessels completed during 1871 is about 14,000 tons; and of engines 4,000-horse power nominal. Among the vessels are the following: For the National Steam-ship Company, the screw steamer Spain, of 4,900 tons, and 700-horse power. For the Pacific Steam Navigation Company, the screw steamer Lusitania, of 3,300 tons and 600-horse power; and the screw steamer Eten, of 2,000 tons and 300-horse power. For the African Steam-ship Company, the Yoruba and African, of 1,700 tons each and 200 horse power; and ten small steamers and barges for shipment. The Inman steamer City of Bristol has been lengthened and refitted and supplied with new engines; and the paddle steamer Mullingar has been lengthened and overhauled. In addition to the engines made for the vessels above referred to, those on board her Majesty's ship Glatton, at Chatham, have been finally completed, and the measured mile trials have last been satisfactorily made. Engines have also been made and fitted for the Bengal, Tropic, and Asiatic; all three vessels for the East Indian trade. At the present time the National Company's steamer Canada, of about 3,000 tons, and the Allan Company's steamer Ottawa, of about 1,800 tons, are being lengthened and fitted with new engines; and another large steamer is just about to be docked for the same purpose.

Messrs. Bowdler, Chaffer, and Co., of Seacombe, have had a most successful year, having launched 14 vessels from their yard during 1871, and they have now on the stocks eight screw steamers and one large compo its sailing yacht, besides six cargo launches for the Pacific Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company. The following are the names, &c., of the vessels launched:—The Tabaquilla, of 250 tons, and 40-horse-power, built for the Pacific Steam Navigation Company, and intended for a tender upon the company's steamers calling at Panama. The engines and boilers were supplied by Messrs. James Taylor and Co., of Birkenhead. The screw steamers Zelina and Zembra (sister vessels), of 700 tons, and 80-horse-power each, for Messrs. J. Glynn and Son, of this port, and intended for their Mediterranean trade. The machinery of these vessels was also supplied by Messrs. James Taylor and Co. There was launched a splendid composite sailing yacht, named the Sirex, of 101 tons Royal Yacht Club measurement, for Sir Hickman H. Bacon, Bart., of Thousck. The screw steamer West, of 700 tons, and 70-horse power, for Messrs. Forwood, Paton, and Co., of this port, intended for the South Wales coal trade. The engines and boilers were put in by Messrs. Jack, Rollo, and Co., of this town. The screw steamers Tinto and Amelia (sister vessels), of 950 tons, and 100-horse power, for Messrs. Strong, Reid, and Page, of this port, for the Mediterranean service. These vessels have been fitted for water ballast, and are classed 20 years in the Liverpool underwriters' registry. The engines and boilers of both these vessels were constructed by Messrs. Fawcett, Preston, and Co. An iron sailing brigantine, named the Syringa, of 350 tons, was launched for Messrs. Holden and Gana Brothers, of Whitstable; and an iron schooner, named the Bacchante, of 100 tons, for Messrs. Wodhouse and Co., of this port, and intended for their trade in Sicily. The screw steamers Colon and Rivera (sister vessels), of 750 tons and 80-horse power each, for Messrs. M'Andrews and Co., of this port, and now employed in the Spanish trade of that firm. The machinery of these vessels was supplied by Messrs. James Taylor and Co., as were also those of the screw steamers Student and Jurist (sister vessels), built for Messrs. T. and J. Harrison, of this port; and intended to trade between the Mersey and Pernambuco. The screw-steamer Zancla, 1,000 tons register, and 120-horse power, for Messrs. J. Glynn and Son, of this port, for the Mediterranean trade. The tonnage of the vessels launched from the yard of Messrs. Boudler, Chaffer, and Co. during the year was 8,701 tons, and the horse power 910. There are now on the stocks of this firm eight screw steamers—viz., one of 320 tons and 60-horse power; two of 1,600 tons and 180-horse power each; one of 700 tons and 80 horse power; two of 750 tons and 80-horse power each; two of 800 tons and 80-horse power each; and a composite sailing yacht of 230 tons, making a total of 7,550 tons on the stocks and 820-horse power. We may here state that there are 700 men employed in Messrs. Bowdler, Chaffer, and Co.'s, and that all the engines and boilers supplied, and to be supplied, are constructed on the principle of high and low pressure combined.

In consequence of the Great Western Railway Company having taken the building slips of Messrs. G. R. Clover and Co., at Birkenhead, as the site for the erection of the new passenger station, that firm were unable to build any vessels during 1871. However, in their graving dock, two difficult alterations were made in screw steamers. One vessel, the Krishna, was cut in two and lengthened 100 feet; and the Tiber, which some months ago, went ashore on the beach near Waterloo, parted amidships, and was afterwards floated off and taken into the graving dock. Here her engines and boilers were taken out, and the vessel converted into a sailing vessel of about 850 tons.

From the forge and shipbuilding works of Messrs. Potter and Hodgkinson there were launched during the year a screw steamer of about 400-horse power for the Welsh coasting trade; a twin-screw derrick steamer, for the foreign trade, of about 240 tons; and four steam launches of about 200 tons each, also for the foreign trade. In connection with the engineering and forge department, Messrs. Potter and Co. have completed several pairs of engines and about 1,000 tons of forgings.

The following is a list of iron screw steamers launched by Messrs. Thomas Roydon and Sons, during 1871:—Screw steamer Lisbouneuse, Jan. 24, 1,607 tons; ditto Honduras, April 6, 1,816 tons; ditto Paracuse, May 3, 1,507 tons; ditto Iquique, May 20, 323 tons; ditto Astrologer, June 3, 917 tons; ditto Asiatic, August 17, 2,121 tons; ditto Tropic, Oct. 14, 2,121 tons; ditto Zena, Nov. 16, 1,029 tons; ditto Batanga, Nov. 28, 200 tons; ditto Cabenda, Dec. 14, 200 tons; total 11,746 tons.

The following statement will show that, although the majority of the largest steamers in the world sail to and from Liverpool, with but few exceptions they are built elsewhere than on the Mersey. From one shipbuilding yard on the Clyde—that of Messrs. John Elder and Co., of Govan—there were launched during the year 31,889 tons of shipping. Two screws steamers, namely, the Tagus and the Moselle, of 3,300 tons and 600-horse power each, for the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's line of steamers, running between Southampton and West Indies. There were launched two screw steamers, the William the Fourth and the Prins Van Oranje, of 2,736 tons and 400-horse power each, for the Stoomvart Maatschappig Nederland Company, for service between Holland and Java, *via* the Suez Canal, and also two screw steamers, the Prins Hendrik and Conrad, of 3,055 tons and 400-horse power each, for the same Company and the same trade. The City of London, a screw steamer of 1,062 tons and 300 horse power, was launched for the Aberdeen Steam Navigation Company, for the Aberdeen and London trade. Three steamers, viz., the Chimborazo, and the Cuzco, of 3,847 tons and 550-horse power each, and the Santiago, a paddle steamer, of 1,400 tons and 300-horse power, were launched for the Pacific Steam Navigation Royal Mail Company. The Hydra, 2,107 tons and 250 horse power, was launched on the 28th December for the British Government. The Hydra is a twin-screw iron armour-clad turret ship, with monitor deck and raised breastwork. The China, a paddle steamer, of 1,094 tons, and two barges of 145 tons each, were built for Messrs Russel and Co., of Shanghai, and sent out to China in sections. The same firm also constructed two sets of engines, one for her Majesty's ship Cyclops, and the other for a steamer at Dundee.

Messrs. John Elder and Co. are now building the Truxello, a paddle steamer of 1,460 tons and 300-horse power; and the following screw steamers for the Pacific Steam Navigation Royal Mail Company:—Aconcagua, 3,070 tons and 600-horse power; Sorato, Illimani, and Catapaxa, each 4,000 tons and 600-horse power; the Ilo, 1,975 tons and 300-horse power, and the Tacora, 3,538 tons and 550 horse power. There is a second William the Third on the stocks, to replace the William the Third which was burnt at sea on the 19th May last. This vessel is for the trade between Holland and Java *via* the Suez Canal. There are two screw steamers, of 1,014 tons and 120 horse power each, for the Continental trade, and another, the Albatross, 109 tons and 30-horse power, for the ocean fishery trade. Two iron paddle steamers, the Islay and Oroya, 1,500 tons and 300-horse power each, and one screw steamer, the Potosi, 3,920 tons and 600-horse power, have been contracted for by the Pacific Steam Navigation Mail Company. Engines for three screw steamers, of 400-horse power each, are also being constructed. The total amount of tonnage launched and contracted for during 1871 by Messrs. John Elder and Co., was 67,044 tons, and the engine-power amounted to 11,895 horses.

Messrs. Harland and Wolff, of Belfast, have also launched several splendid vessels for Liverpool firms. During the year, amongst the steamers launched from this firm's yard, were three of the largest and most superb ocean-going steamers afloat, viz., the Oceanic, Atlantic, and Baltic; whilst three others, the Republic, Celtic, and Adriatic, are rapidly approaching completion. These six vessels form the White Star Company's fleet running between Liverpool and New York.

Messrs. R. and J. Evans, of the Brunswick Graving Dock, were tolerably busy during the year, and in fact have no reason to complain although the work completed was not so extensive as that of 1870.

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The above described comprise all the most approved styles of Wines and Spirits for tropical consumption—from dry to very dry,—nutty and full pale to light gold,—every taste being provided for. Wines marked (*) are also kept in stock *in pints*.

TERMS.

Credit allowed on satisfactory references being afforded: liberal Discount for Cash. Unexceptionally liberal terms to Merchants and Traders buying largely. Wines, &c, shipped to Merchant's Brand if desired.

CUTLER, PALMER, & CO.'S
Fine Old BRANDIES, in three qualities.
Dean Lane, Bombay.

NOTICE.—AITKEN'S BEER, in fine condition, Quarts and Pints, can be had in retail quantities from MR. JAMSETJEE NOWROJEE, M. JAMSETJEE FRAMJEE, or MR. BURJORJEE RUSTOMJEE BOTTLIWALLA.
Bombay, 3rd February 1872.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

WINES AND SPIRITS.

TOD-HEATLY AND CO.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
ADELPHI, LONDON,
Having closed their Indian AGENCIES and decided to Ship ONLY TO THE TRADE,
and no longer to Consign for Sale upon THEIR OWN ACCOUNT or to Ship to PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS, are prepared to execute TRADE ORDERS upon very favourable terms.
PRICED LISTS and every information UPON APPLICATION.
N.B.—TOD-HEATLY & Co.'s Bottled Wines and Spirits will in future be protected by a
PATENT TRADE MARK CAPSULE,
duly registered, bearing their signature.
Trial Shipments are suggested.

AITKEN'S INDIA PALE ALE.

REGISTERED
TRADE A MARK

The adulteration of BEER being now practised to a very great extent,

MESSRS. JAMES AITKEN & Co.,
("THE BREWERY," FALKIRK.)
think it necessary to caution purchasers of their Brand from buying any Bottled Beer, whether with or without their well known ticket, unless the Cork be secured by the
PATENT CAPSULE,
OF WHICH THEY HAVE NOW FOR SOME TIME BEEN MAKING USE.

J. A. & Co., with the view of still more effectually securing the purity of their brew, desire also to draw attention to the fact that the Corks used in the bottling of their Beer are all BRANDED.

Supplies can be had regularly from all respectable Shopkeepers in Bombay and at Outstations.

N. B.—The patent Capsule bears the red A, the trade mark of
JAMES AITKEN & Co.
WHOLESALE AGENT FOR WESTERN INDIA,
JAMES BOGIE,
BOMBAY.

D. S. KEMP & Co.'s
WINE ADVERTISEMENTS.

KINLOCH'S AMONTILLADO.—Indescribably soft, A standard Wine. Rs. 32. Five per cent. on three dozens.

KINLOCH'S REFORM SHERRY.—Another shipment of this favorite Wine just landed ex "Saladin." Rs. 18.

KINLOCH'S FINE OLD PORT.—The taste of Messrs. Kinloch & Co. shines very conspicuously in the selection of this Wine. Quarts, Rs. 25. Pints, Rs. 13.

JULES MUMM'S CHAMPAGNE.—From J. J. BORDES, the sole authorised shipper. In very fine order. Quarts, Rs. 36. Pints, Rs. 19.

KINLOCH'S CHAMPAGNE.—Numerous enquirers will be glad to learn that this fine Wine is again in stock. Its increasing reputation has induced the shippers to make larger consignments. Few Wines in this market match it. Quarts, Rs. 32. Pints, Rs. 17.

KEMP'S No. 1 BRANDY.—Rs. 38.

KEMP'S No. 2 BRANDY.—Rs. 27. No. 2 is a very fine spirit, believed to be superior to anything now in the market. No. 1 is probably equal to any Brandy that ever has, or will be, produced.

KINLOCH'S BRANDY.—Another of those choice Cognacs which the Undersigned are in the habit of importing. Rs. 30.

KEMP'S BURGUNDIES.—Of exquisite bouquet and flavour. A rare treat for Christmas.
Pommard, Rs. 16 per dozen.
Beaune, „ 18 „

HOUSEHOLD CLARET.—Rs. 9.

AROMATIC DISTILLATE. Per Bottle, Rs. 1-8.
Claret Cup made with the above is the most wholesome, delicious, and economical of all table beverages for this country.

D. S. KEMP & Co.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

AITKEN'S BEER, VIA SUEZ.
A SMALL SHIPMENT, per Steamer ADA, from London, EXPECTED in a FEW DAYS.
JAMES BOGIE,
Bombay, 22nd January 1872. Wholesale Agent.

AITKEN'S "FALKIRK" BEER.
THE OCTOBER SHIPMENT from the Clyde is COMING by Messrs. Smith's Clipper CITY OF PEKIN.
JAMES BOGIE,
Bombay, 22nd January 1872. Wholesale Agent.

The subjoined extract of letter from Mr. Aitken to me, received in Liverpool on 4th ultimo, is published for the information of Consumers, as well as for that of Retail Dealers:—
"I am happy to say I have got most flattering accounts of this "season's bottling, from some of the nearer markets, where it has "already been sold in excellent condition, and I look for you "having fine quality to dispose of when you get out."
(True Extract.) J. B.

AITKEN'S "FALKIRK" PALE ALE.
TRADE A MARK
REGISTERED.

MESSRS. JAMES AITKEN & Co., having increased their supplies to the Bombay Market, desire to draw the attention of Dealers and the Public to the fact that all their shipments in Bottles are now bottled by themselves, and are forwarded direct from their Brewery.

Having had a lengthened experience, practically derived from extensive shipments, they prepare their liquors with the utmost care to suit a tropical climate, and as they are both Brewers and Bottlers, their shipments may be relied on as being perfectly free from all adulteration. Supplies can be had from all respectable Shopkeepers at Outstations as well as in Bombay.

JAMES BOGIE,
Agent of Messrs. Aitken & Co.

N. B.—The Corks are branded James Aitken & Co., Falkirk Brewery.

NOTICES.

T. CHATELAIN–MONTANDON,
WATCHMAKER, JEWELLER AND OPTICIAN,
By appointment to LORD and LADY NAPIER of MAGDALA,
In Ordinary to H. H. the MAHARAJAH of JEYPORE, K.C.B., K.C.S.I.,

SOLE AGENT in the Bombay Presidency, Central and Upper India for the celebrated Pebble Spectacles, Opera, Field and Race Glasses, Barometers, Thermometers, etc., of Dr. A. MENIST, of Amsterdam and London.

Soldier Watches, Keyless	....	Rs. 20, 25, 30
Silver do. of several descriptions	....	20 to 150
Gold do. do. do.	....	60 to 1,000
Jewellery, a very large choice, from	....	5 to 800
Musical Boxes, from	....	10 to 300

CLOCKS for Schools, Offices, &c.
REPAIRS of Chronometer Watches, Jewellery, Musical Boxes, undertaken and carefully made.

T. CHATELAIN–MONTANDON,
HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.
BRANCH—SIMLA.

TIME-PIECES.

"OEIL-DE-BŒUF,"
HANGING EXCELLENT TIME-KEEPERS.
PATENT LEVER.
EIGHT DAY.

"SKELETON,"
WITH GLASS DOME AND STAND.
EIGHT DAY.

"MARINE,"
VERY SERVICEABLE.

CLOCKS AND TIME-PIECES
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION TO BE HAD AT
FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.'s,
Elphinstone Circle.

TILE MANUFACTORY, MANGALORE.

The Undersigned begs to draw the attention of all Builders, Contractors, &c., to the

FLAT (GROOVED) AND RIDGE TILES,

manufactured by Messrs. PFLEIDERER AND RIEHM, Mangalore, which are superior in every way to the usual common Country-made Tiles.

For economy and durability he is confident they are unsurpassable, and will recommend themselves to every one who uses them.

For Roofs covered with them a saving of 1/3rd is effected on Rafters alone, and more than ½ on the Reepers.

300 of these Tiles will cover an area of 200 square feet, whereas nearly 5,000 of the Country Tiles would be required for the same surface.

If carefully laid on, they efficiently prevent all leaking and do not require the periodical changing and turning as the Country Tiles do.

The Undersigned is prepared to receive Orders for the above as Sole Agent for the Manufacturers in Bombay.

SAMPLES ON VIEW.

J. NEUBERG,
MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

J. NEUBERG,
GENERAL MERCHANT AND COMMISSION AGENT.

JUST LANDED, PER STEAMER FLORA,
LITHOGRAPHIC STONES,
FINEST QUALITY.
Sizes 22 by 30; 22 by 32; 22 by 28; 19 by 25; 18 by 24; 16 by 24; 16 by 22; 15 by 21 inches.

LITHOGRAPHIC PRESSES,
OF VARIOUS SIZES.
LITHOGRAPHIC MATERIALS.

ALBION PRINTING PRESSES.
ROYAL SIZE; DOUBLE CROWN SIZE; DEMY SIZE; POST FOLIO; AND OTHERS.

PRINTING MATERIALS.
BEST AMERICAN POTASH, IN JARS OF 56 lbs. EACH.

BINDING CLOTH,
OF VARIOUS COLOURS.

CARD BOARDS,
OF VARIOUS QUALITIES AND THICKNESSES, FOR PRINTING AND FOR MOUNTING PICTURES AND PHOTOGRAPHS, 18½ by 25½.

SAMPLES & PRICE LIST FORWARDED ON APPLICATION.

CARTE DE VISITE MOUNTS.
2½ by 4½, Rs. 6 per 1,000.

J. NEUBERG.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the Public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the Public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcement at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

And as nearly ALL TRAVELLERS ARRIVING IN INDIA NOW LAND AT BOMBAY, and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destination, Placards exhibited at the different Stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers' business to the notice of the Public.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the Public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

CAUTION.

STEEDMAN'S SOOTHING POWDERS,
for Children cutting their Teeth. Purchasers are requested to
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS
of this Medicine, and to observe, in every case, that the words "JOHN STEEDMAN, CHEMIST, WALWORTH, SURREY," are engraved on the Government Stamp affixed to each packet, without which none are genuine. Sold by all Chemists and Druggists in Bombay, in Packets.

BY ROYAL COMMAND.
JOSEPH GILLOTT'S
CELEBRATED
STEEL PENS.
—— by all Dealers throughout the World.

ALUMINIUM WATCHES.
£1 1s.; £1 10s.; £1 15s.; extra jewelled £2 2s.

KEYLESS WATCHES, £1 10s., £2 2s.
£3 3s.; £4 4s. Gold Plaque, plated with Gold, £5 5s.
Same as supplied by us to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales and Earl Mayo, Viceroy of India.
ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE of these Marvellous Machine-made Time-keeper specially adapted for use in India, forwarded post free per next Mail
MILLIKIN & LAWLEY,
168, STRAND, (ADJOINING STRAND THEATRE), LONDON.

RIMMEL'S CHOICE PERFUMERY, patronised by all the World.
RIMMEL'S IHLANG-IHLANG, VANDA, HENNA, JOCKEY CLUB, FRANGIPANE and other Perfumes of exquisite fragrance.
RIMMEL'S LAVENDER WATER, distilled from Mitcham Flowers.
RIMMEL'S TOILET VINEGAR, celebrated for its useful and sanitary properties
RIMMEL'S EXTRACT OF LIME JUICE AND GLYCERINE, the best preparation for the Hair, especially in warm climates.
RIMMEL'S DUGONG OIL SOAP, perfumed with Australian Eucalyptus.
RIMMEL'S GLYCERINE, HONEY, WINDSOR, and other TOILET SOAPS.
RIMMEL'S ROSE WATER COSTUME AND FLORAL CRACKERS, very amusing for Balls and Parties.
RIMMEL'S VIOLET, ROSE-LEAF, RICE, and other TOILET POWDERS.
A liberal allowance to Shippers.
EUGENE RIMMEL, Perfumer to H.R.H. the Princess of Wales, 96, Strand 128, Regent Street, and 24, Cornhill, London; 17, Boulevard des Italiens, Paris; and 76, King's Road, Brighton.
Sold by all Perfumery Vendors.

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AGENTS—LONDON: Mr. GEORGE STREET, 30 Cornhill, E.C.—PARIS: Messrs. H. and W. GALIGNANI and Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER, SPINK, and Co.—MADRAS: Messrs. PHAROAH and Co.